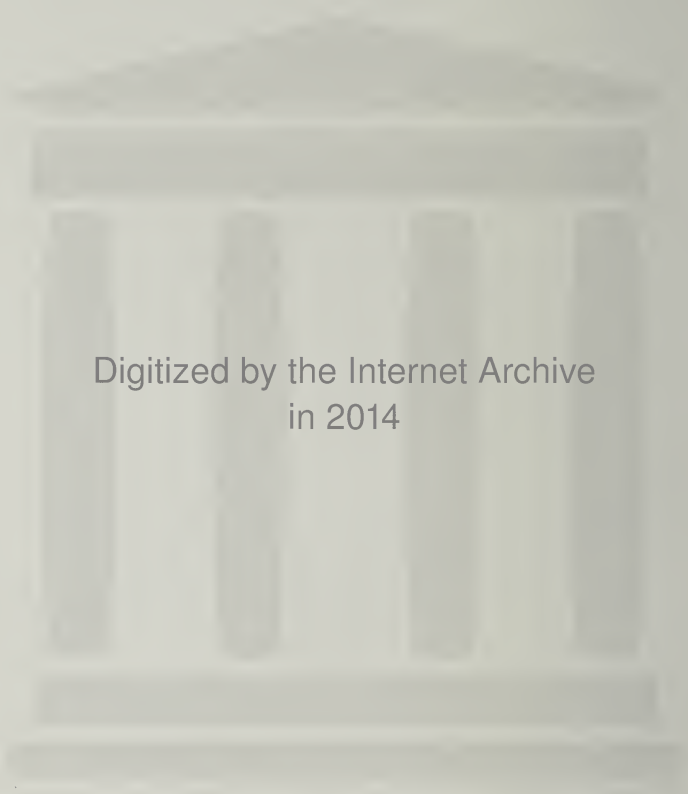


**The
Canadian
Rose Annual
75th Anniversary Edition
1913 — 1988**

**Ethel Freeman
EDITOR**



Published by
**THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
686 Pharmacy Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario, M1L 3H8**



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

This is our 75th Anniversary Year. The Rose Society of Ontario was founded in 1913 and became the Canadian Rose Society in 1954.

With the help of Paul Graber and the CRS Library and George Pagowski and the facilities of the Royal Botanical Gardens I started to look back over old Annuals, searching for important landmarks in the history of our Society. The more I read the more fascinated I became. Here was a goldmine of information which reflected not only our history as a society, but also the changes in our country from a staunch British colony in 1913 to the independent Canada of today. All those names we know only from inscriptions on our trophies suddenly came alive. All the hybridizers and professionals who are the stuff of legend became real people. And our rose shows seemed magical.

As I read I became more and more convinced that a fitting tribute for our 75th Anniversary would be a retrospective Annual that would allow you to share in the important events and articles from our past Annuals. From the very beginning the same topics occur over and over again - roses for cold climates, winter protection, soils, fertilizers, insects and diseases, variety selection and exhibiting. Included in the 1988 Annual is the article from the first Annual published in 1914, which describes the formation of the Rose Society of Ontario, a Show Schedule from 1930, when our rose shows were in their heyday, the first attempt at the "Clearing House" from 19 , articles written by Canada's most noted hybridizers when they were in the midst of their research, articles from many of our most famous rosarians and much more. Fittingly, the Annual ends with the last word going to Canada's latest professional rose hybridizer, Dr. Ian Ogilvie of Agriculture Canada.

Each article has the year of publication at the head of the article. Any Editor's Notes at the start of an article are by the original editor. Explanatory comments which I felt necessary are included as Editor's Comments at the end of the article. My thanks to Springwood Nurseries and Sheridan Nurseries for the colour photographs, Patricia Cook for the National Show photographs and Jim Anderson for the Picnic Weekend ones.

The 1988 Annual is a nostalgic look at our past as we stand on the threshold of our next 75 years. I hope you enjoy reading it as much as I enjoyed putting it together.

Ethel Freeman

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PRESIDENTS of THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-15 Mrs. Allen Baines
1916-18 Mrs. G. Graeme Adam
1919-20 Mr. Aubrey D. Heward
1921 Dr. A.H. Rolph
1922-25 Miss Helen L. Beardmore
1926-27 Mr. F. Barry Hayes Sr.
1928-29 Mr. P.H. Mitchell
1930-31 Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1932-33 Mr. A.J. Webster
1934-35 Mr. P.L. Whytock
1936-37 Mr. A.J. Webster
1938-39 Mr. P.L. Whytock
1940 Mr. D.C. Patton
1941-42 Mr. A.A. Norton
1943-45 Activities Suspended
1946-47 Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1948-49 Mr. A.J. Webster
1950-51 Mr. F.F. Dufton
1952-53 Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-55 Mrs. P.H. Marshall
1956-57 Mr. F.F. Dufton
1958-59 Mr. W.J. Keenan
1960-61 Mrs. J.H. Baillie
1962-63 Mr. Eric Billington
1964-65 Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1966-67 Mr. M.A. Cadsby
1968 Mr. O.E. Bowles
1969-70 Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1971-72 Mr. J.W. Whytock
1973-74 Mr. M.A. Cadsby
1975-76 Mr. Keith Laver
1977 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky
1978-79 Mrs. J.H. Budd
1980-81 Mr. Ross B. Linton
1981-82 Mrs. Audrey Meiklejohn
1983 Mr. Timothy Bucknell
1984-85 Mrs. Ethel Freeman
1986-87 Mr. James Anderson
1988 Mr. Cecil Lamrock

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In accepting the presidency of the Canadian Rose Society, I am very much aware of the honour you have given me, however, this position doesn't come without its challenges.

We continue to have a problem maintaining our membership and in interesting new members to join our Society. In one of the Rosarians, I challenged "each one to reach one". I don't think this is asking too much. This is an opportunity for each one of us, including the President, to sign up a new member. Start off the new year with a Bang by renewing your membership and signing up another rose grower in your area. Won't you help us in doubling our membership? I feel the members get good value for their money, receiving the Rose Annual along with three Rosarians throughout the year.

Last winter played havoc with some rose growers in Southern Ontario and losses were heavy, but the love of the rose makes us rise to the challenge and re-plant. Sometimes it gives us an opportunity to purchase those varieties we had no space for previously.

As we look at our rose garden and see many different varieties and colours growing together - roses from countries all over the world, large and small showing off their bloom - maybe we can all learn a lesson from the rose that we, in our multicultural communities, can live in peace and extend the right hand of fellowship to our neighbours.

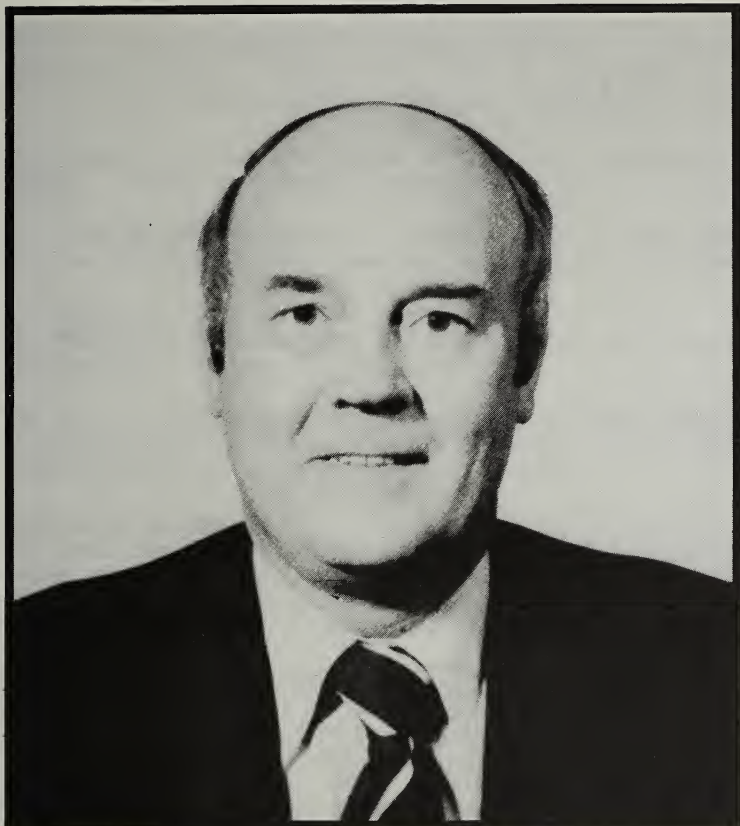
We have had a great year during this our 75th Anniversary Year. Many distinguished guests have been speakers or have attended our festivities - special guests such as Peter Beales of England, Sam McGredy of New Zealand, and Harm Saville and Frank Benardella of the United States.

I would be amiss if I did not extend my thanks to the Board of Directors and Committees for their support and many hours of work and dedication to the Society throughout the year. Also to the Regional Directors and members across Canada who have in any way promoted and helped our Society.

As President, I depend on the assistance and advice of the Board of Directors, the Committees and you. Won't you let us know how you think we should further rose growing and the Canadian Rose Society across this great land of ours.

May I close by wishing you and your family a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year and may God richly bless you all.

Cecil I. Lamrock



MR CECIL LAMROCK
President — 1988

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Held on Sunday, March 21, 1988 at 2:00 P.M.

At the Civic Garden Centre, Toronto

1. The President, Jim Anderson, called the meeting to order, having a quorum present.
2. Bill Dunn moved, seconded by Gib Whittamore, that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted. Carried.
3. President's Report
The President, Jim Anderson read and filed his report. The report follows.
4. The President announced that the Canadian Rose Society Rose Sale will be held on April 25, 1988. Bill Dunn volunteered to co-ordinate the event.
5. Treasurer's Report
The Treasurer, Bill Dunn, presented the Financial Report, a copy of which is available upon request from the Secretary. Bill Dunn moved the adoption of the financial statements. Seconded by Paul Graber. Carried.
6. Nominating Committee
Audrey Meiklejohn, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following nominations for a term of three years on the Board of Directors:

Jim Anderson	Bill Dunn	Keith Laver
Gib Whittamore	Bill Swanton	

The nominamtions were seconded by Edna Jones.
7. Gib Whittamore was introduced as the new Chairman of the Demonstration Garden Committee.
7. Adjournment
Evelyn Fallis moved adjournment. Carried.

Dianne Lask, Executive Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING - PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It is with pleasure that I bring you my second report on our Society's activities.

A number of the actions implemented by your Board are beginning to show results and consequently, for the first time in several years, the Society managed to show a modest profit in its general activities. Bill Dunn, our Treasurer,

will provide details in his financial report. This success has not been achieved without considerable effort on the part of some of our members, especially Ethel Freeman who spent many hours typing, proof-reading and generally preparing the Annual for printing. This resulted in a considerable saving in printing costs.

We are fortunate to have such dedicated editors, Ethel Freeman and Gerry Walker, who also gave many hours of his time preparing material for publication in the Rosarians.

Our first Rose Sale was also a great success and generated about \$1900 in profits. I would like to thank all those who assisted; there were too many willing helpers to list individually. Also a word of thanks to the local nurseries because without their support in providing the rose bushes this fundraising event could not have taken place.

At this time last year we were about to lose our Secretary. We have been fortunate in finding a very capable replacement in Dianne Lask. She has recently taken over maintenance of the membership lists and with them the Society's computer. I would ask that you advise Dianne or our Membership Director, Dennis Creighton, of any changes of address so that we can maintain the list's accuracy.

The National Rose Show in 1986 was held at the Civic Garden Centre and was hosted by the York Rose Society. It was a great success and there were some new names in the winners' circle. My congratulations on their successes. Organizing a show of the magnitude of the National Show requires a great deal of effort and I would like to thank Anne and Paul Graber and CRS and York Rose members who contributed their time to ensure its success.

The Judges' School, organized by Mary Baillie, held Session I in the Fall of 1986 and was completed in conjunction with the National Show. The new judges had the opportunity to test their skills under the watchful eyes of our expert judges.

Our Library continues to gain in size and recognition under the direction of Paul and Anne Graber. The demand for books from members all over the country makes our efforts worthwhile. We can always use more books so I would suggest that if you have any books at home which are not being used that you consider donating them to the Library.

The Society was again represented at the Royal Winter Fair and at the Landscape and Patio Show at the C.N.E. We also participated in the White Rose, Weal and Cullen and Sheridan field days. I would like to thank Doreen Stanton,

our Special Events Co-ordinator, and all her volunteers for their efforts.

Looking ahead to 1988, our 75th Anniversary, we will be holding several commemorative events and the Special Events Committee is hard at work planning these activities. As I indicated in the Spring Rosarian, the miniature rose 'June Laver' has been chosen as our 75th Anniversary Rose. Our thanks to Keith and June Laver for making this rose available to us. Be sure and purchase this beautiful miniature rose and also your 75th Anniversary mug - serves great coffee!

The Constitution changes approved at last year's Annual Meeting are now in effect. I would like to thank Milton Cadsby for shepherding the changes through all the red-tape in Ottawa. These changes will reduce our Board of Directors to 15 members by 1990.

One of our success over the years has been the Demonstration Garden Project, co-ordinated by George Blyth. George is giving up this responsibility to assist in the formation of a Rose Society in the Kitchener/Waterloo area. On behalf of the Society I would like to thank George for all his work on our behalf and to wish him well in his new activities.

Meshing with the Demonstration Gardens in representing the Society across the country are the Regional Directors. The broad base of our membership attests to their dedication. Thank you to Jan Cooper who represents them on the Board.

I would like to acknowledge the passing of George Patterson, an active member of the Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society as well as the Canadian Rose Society. He was a participant in the Demonstration garden Project and he and his garden will be missed.

I would like at this time to thank retiring Board member Bob Whitlock for his assistance with the National Show when it was held in London. And in closing, I would like to thank all members of the Board of Directors for their dedication, support and hard work. Your efforts are appreciated. I feel that we have achieved much in the past two years.

The Society has an exciting and interesting year ahead. Participate in the special events and enjoy our hobby.

Jim Anderson
President

1988 75th ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL ROSE SHOW

by Anne Graber

The National Rose Show was held on Sunday June 26th at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Toronto. A feature of the Show was the Canadian Rose Society Jubilee Rose, a lovely deep yellow miniature called 'June Laver'. It was hybridized by Keith Laver and named in honour of his wife. Part of the proceeds from the sale of this rose during 1988 were donated to the CRS.

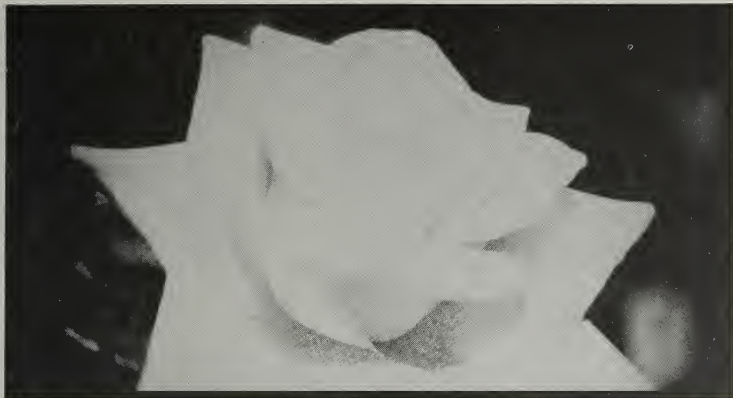
The roses were early again this year after a rather mild winter. Many rosarians sustained their heaviest losses in years, due to fluctuating spring weather. The H.T.s were still very good, the floribundas excellent, but the miniatures were past their best, which made for a poor showing in that Section. Again, the number of entries and exhibitors was down over last year.

In spite of it all, the Civic Garden Centre overflowed with roses: the large roses in the Floral Hall, the miniatures, old garden roses and modern shrubs in the Studio Rooms, the Design Classes in the Auditorium and a Tea Room in the lobby of the original building. (It's always nice to have a place to rest the feet and chat with rose friends, both new and old.)

Many of the new judges from last year's Judging School were on our judging teams this year. This was a prerequisite for receiving their Judging Certificates. We should now have enough qualified judges to meet everybody's needs. In addition, Mary Baillie's new CRS Colour Classification booklet was available for the first time to aid both exhibitors and judges.

Karl Stennson, Vice-President of Sheridan Nurseries, who are also celebrating their 75th Anniversary this year, opened the Show and presented the winners with their CRS Certificates and a gift certificate for Sheridan's 75th Anniversary Rose, a lovely red and yellow grandiflora called 'Sunsation'. He was assisted by Audrey Meiklejohn, Show Chairman and Cecil Lamrock, our President.

The high point of the day came when Claire Finch was presented with her Certificate for the Best Rose in Show. Claire won under difficult circumstances with a lovely H.T., 'Susan Massau' (Kordes - 1970). Dr. Fern Rahmel won the Mike Goulding Award for the Best Exhibit in Show (any entry that is not a H.T.) with a delicately beautiful specimen of the floribunda 'Sea Pearl', an even earlier introduction from Dickson (1964). Mike Goulding, I believe, would have approved of this choice for the second winner of his Award.



"SUSAN MASSU"

Best in Show (H.T. — Kordes — 1970)
Won by Claire Finch

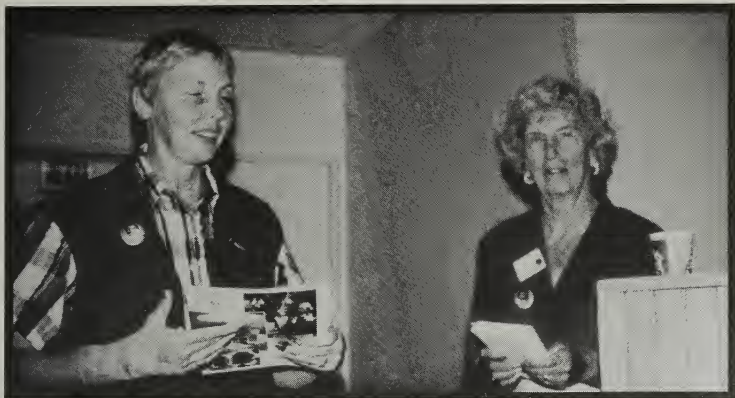


Claire Finch receives one of her many prizes from
Audrey Meiklejohn and Cec Lamrock.

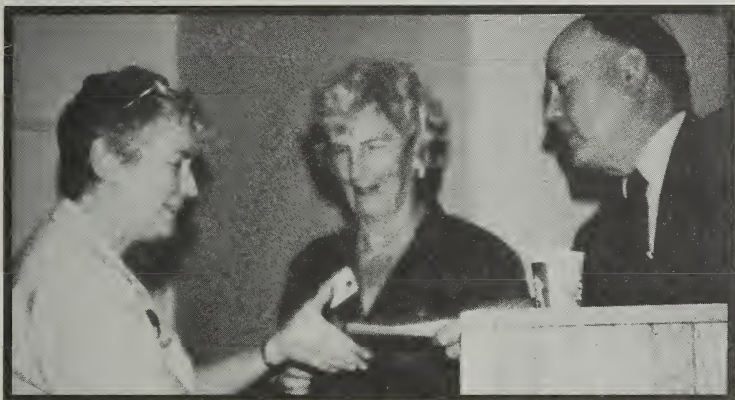


"ESMERALDA"

(H.T. — Kordes — 1981)
Won Best Pink in Show for Rosemary Dobson.
(Shown receiving her certificate in the next picture.)



ARCHIE SELBY TROPHY
"Best Pink"
 Won by Rosemary Dobson

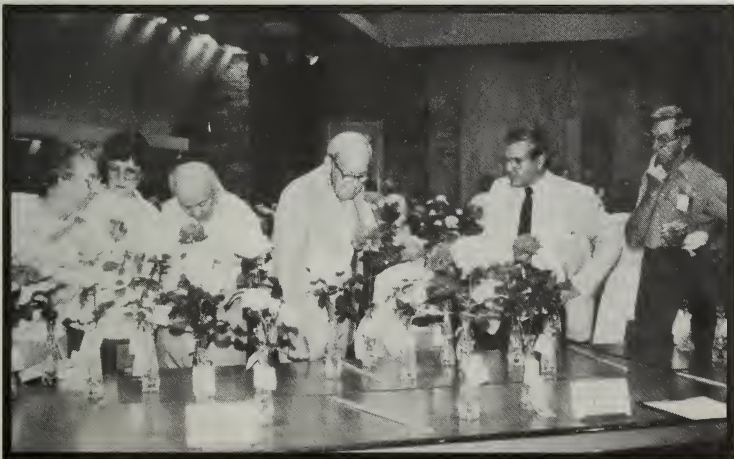


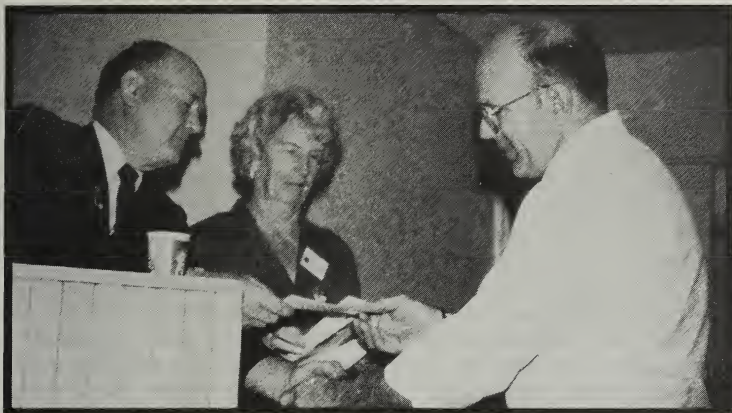
Patricia Cook
 receives the Novice Sweepstakes Award



"SUNSATION"
 (H.T. — Kordes — 1980)
 Won the Brig. A.E. Nash Challenge Trophy for Gerry Wade.
 (Shown below.)

The judging is very serious.





Gerry Wade



"RHONDA"

(LCL — Lissemore — 1968)

Muriel Stafford won the Best Climber in the Show.



What every exhibitor dreams of —
The CRS National Trophies on display.

It is enlightening to check the list of top winners (including miniatures) - all were introduced before 1971 (except, of course, 'Sunsation'). Does this say something about the latest roses coming onto the market?

The trophies were displayed on the Floral Hall stage and looked impressive. Several new ones were added this year: Best Yellow H.T., Best Climber and Best Old Garden Rose. A special thanks to the Red Rose Tea Company for donating a new trophy for the Best Red Miniature Rose in Show. The winning roses were staged beside the respective trophies and, although they presented a lovely spectacle, it was hard for the public to get a good look at the winning blooms because they were up so high. However, the eighteen trophies were presented to thirteen different people and it was good to see them shared around in this way.

The Auditorium was also quite a sight! There were five tables entered for the Roseholme Challenge Trophy, which was first presented at the 1914 Rose Show for competition by ladies only for the Most Beautiful Entry in Table Design Class. Audrey Meiklejohn won this Class as well as the Best Decorative Design in Show and the Design Sweepstakes Award. Congratulations Audrey!

Our sincere thanks to Audrey Meiklejohn, the Show Chairman, and to all her Committee for this excellent Anniversary Show. May I suggest that they deserve more support from all of us. The CRS Exhibition Committee welcomes comments from anyone on where we should be going with future shows.

The following are the Trophy winners for the 1988 National Show:

<u>TROPHY</u>	<u>VARIETY</u>	<u>WINNER</u>
Best Rose in Show Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy	'Susan Massau'	Claire Finch
Best Exhibit in Show Mike Goulding Award	'Sea Pearl'	Fern Rahmel
Best Red Rose in Show Red Rose Tea Trophy	'Oriana'	Dunn Goulding
Best White Rose in Show White Rose Trophy	'Pascali'	Mary Mordy
Best Pink Rose in Show Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy	'Esmeralda'	Rosemary Dobson

Best Yellow Rose in Show 'Susan Massau'	Claire Finch
Mrs. Campbell Reaves Memorial Vase	
Best Rose in Show, Any 'Sunsation'	Gerry Wade
Other Colour Brig. A.E. Nash Challenge Trophy	
Best Floribunda in Show 'Europeana'	Olga Alexander
T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy	
Best Climber in Show 'Rhonda'	Muriel Stafford
Henry Birks Challenge Cup	
Best Old Garden Rose 'Tuscany'	Claire Finch
(introduced prior to 1900) Sir William Meredith Trophy	
Best Miniature in Show 'Beauty Secret'	A. & P. Graber
Pinehaven Trophy	
Best Red Miniature in 'Beauty Secret'	A. & P. Graber
Show Red Rose Miniature Trophy	
Best Decorative Design in Show	Audrey Meiklejohn
Harkness Roses of Hitchin England Silver Cup	
Most Beautiful Entry in	Audrey Meiklejohn
Table Design Class The Roseholme Challenge Trophy	
Grand Sweepstakes Award	Rob Pottle
Sir Harry Oakes Trophy	
Miniature Sweepstakes Award	Oecil Lamrock
C.T. Wilson Challenge Trophy	
Design Sweepstakes Award	Audrey Meiklejohn
Mrs. P.A. Thompson Challenge Trophy	
Novice Sweepstakes Award	Patricia Cook
Col. W.G. MacKendrick Challenge Trophy	

THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO (1914)

Founded 19th February, 1913

On a snowy winter day a few rose enthusiasts gathered together by the kind permission of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Baines in the drawing room of their residence on Bloor Street, Toronto, and there gave practical shape to an idea that had long been thought of, the founding of a Society devoted to the Rose alone. The following is a quotation from the Minutes of the inaugural meeting:

"Toronto, February 19, 1913.

"At a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Allen Baines, 228 Bloor Street West, on the above date, at which were present Mrs. Allen Baines, Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Mrs. L.A. Hamilton, Mrs. Reginald Northcote, Mrs. H.S. Strathy, Mrs. Hartley Dewart, Mrs. Dudley Stayner, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Mrs. A.B. Patterson, Miss Edith Lockhart Gordon, Miss Beatrice Francis and Miss Marion Armour, it was moved by Mrs. Baines that this meeting having at heart the culture of the Rose, and the extension of knowledge concerning it throughout the fertile Province of Ontario, and feeling that the time has come when its cultivation should be invited should form a society, called the Rose Society of Ontario, to be composed of those present and such persons as should hereafter become members according to the Constitution. This motion was seconded by Miss Francis, and carried. The Constitution, which appears on another page, was moved by Mrs. Baines, seconded by Mrs. Hamilton, and carried."

So was formed a Rose Society whose purpose is in short, as our Prospectus has it, to encourage the love and the growth of roses throughout the Dominion.

From far and wide congratulations were received upon a venture of so beneficent a nature. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught signified their gracious consent to be our patrons.

Amongst the greetings received was one from Miss Coleman, a sweet singer of Canada and a Vice-President of our Society. We quote her charming verse:

"Hast thou, foot-weary, spent, the pathway missed
Been stalked by loneliness or pain?
Gaze deep into a rose's heart, sun-kissed,
And win the faith again."

A message from the Old Country seemed fragrant with the breath of roses and was wafted from the home of Miss Gertrude Jekyll whose love of gardening, conveyed through many works of exquisite charm, has had a far reaching influence across the sea. Here is the message: "It is good news that there is to be a Rose Society for Ontario. Rose

lovers in the Old Country will join with me in sending their heartiest greetings and most cordial wishes to their fellow enthusiasts in the Dominion: with the further hope that other Provinces will soon follow Ontario's good example."

It was deemed advisable that only one exhibition should be held during the first year owing to the labor of establishing the Society. The efforts of the officers were therefore centered upon the summer show which was held in St. George's Hall, Toronto, on Friday July 3rd, 1913, and considering the intense heat of the previous days and of the day itself, the display of flowers was gratifying.

All was bustle on the morning of the show. There was wonderfully little confusion, considering this was the first attempt in Canada to show the rose alone. Bountiful out-pourings, not for competition, came from the beautiful rose gardens owned by our Honorary President Mr. J.T. Moore of Moore Park, and at eleven o'clock, when all was ready for the Judges, the Hall seemed set in fairyland and the fragrance of thousands of flowers scented the air. Everything possible had been thought of to fill the imagination not so much with a rose exhibition as with a rose garden. The result was a triumph for the Society.

The next event after the summer show was the distribution of prizes to those successful exhibitors whose names are elsewhere inserted. This took place in the Church House of St. Thomas on Huron Street, and was a very pleasant incident in the history of the year. The chair was taken by the President and the array of prizes on the table was evidence of two things: a sincere desire for the Society's well being on the part of the generous donors, and a great enthusiasm on the part of successful competitors. The date was Thursday, October 16th. Even on this late day of Autumn roses were brought by Mr. Moore from his gardens which in their very vigor, perfect beauty and the length of strong stem, were proof of Canada's power to grow roses in the fall.

The annual meeting brought the year's work to a close. It was most severely business-like in character. The work of the year was reviewed, the Secretary's annual report and the Treasurer's account were passed with acclamation. It was felt that a year fraught with greater anxiety than those outside could understand had come to a successful end.

A series of lectures has been given through the winter and portions of them appear elsewhere in this Annual. The lecturers were Mrs. Allen Baines, Mr. James Bryson, Rose Grower to Mr. J.T. Moore, Mr. William Allan, Head Gardener to Sir Edmund Osler, M.P. and Mr. Leonard Barron, Editor of the Garden Magazine, published by Messrs. Doubleday & Page

of New York, and the author of The American Rose Book.

We hope that this brief survey of the Society's first year will encourage many members to join our ranks.

(Editor's Note: From the first Rose Annual)

*There's sweetness in the apple tree,
And profit in the corn,
But the lady of all beauty
Is the rose upon a thorn.*

Christina Rossetti

ROSE BREEDING (1922)

at the Horticultural Division, Central Experimental
Farm, Ottawa

by Isabella Preston, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

It is good news that Miss Preston is taking up the work of rose-breeding again, after so many years having passed since the late Dr. Wm. Saunders first commenced it in Ottawa. Miss Preston has promised to keep us informed as to her work. - ED.

There is a great need in Canada for more varieties of roses that can be grown easily in all sections, and particularly for some that will be hardy in the colder districts of the country. We need climbers with a long season of bloom that will not winter-kill, but can be left over the arches and pergolas all the year, and in a few seasons cover the supports with masses of bloom like they do in the Old Country. Hybrid Teas that will keep their colour under the hot, dry conditions of our summers also are lacking.

What we are trying to do at the Horticultural Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and what I trust will be an easier problem than those I have mentioned, is to cross *Rosa* species and so get new varieties of ornamental shrubs, rather than a rose bush such as one generally sees. Many species are hardy at the Experimental Farm and are very ornamental in flower, foliage and fruit, as well as being practically immune from diseases and insect pests. The blooms are all single and frequently small, but by careful crosses we hope to combine the large blooms of *rugosa* or *microphylla* with the beautiful dark red foliage of *rubrifolia* without losing any of the hardiness or disease resistance of the parents. The tall-growing species may give us something to take the place of *Wichuriana* and *multiflora* hybrids for pillars and pergolas.

The first rose breeding at the Experimental Farm was done by the late Dr. Wm. Saunders, about twenty-five years ago. He made several crosses with *rugosa*, three of which we still have. The best of the three, and I suppose one of the finest *rugosa* hybrids ever produced, is called "Agnes," Persian Yellow being the male, parent. This habit of the plant, the texture and colour of the leaves, resemble the mother parent. The flower is double and pale amber in colour. The form in the bud is good, but poor in the fully open bloom. It is fragrant and blooms very early. "Grace," a hybrid of *rugosa* and *Harrisonii*, has much more red in the colour of the blooms, which are poor in shape and bud. It

is not such a strong grower as "Agnes" and the foliage resembles the male parent. Unfortunately neither of these plants can be used for breeding, as they are apparently quite sterile. "Mary Arnott" - rugosa x Prince Camille de Rohann, is brilliant crimson in colour, semi-double and fragrant.

Nothing further was done in rose breeding until 1920, when a start was made again by crossing rugosa with different species. Many of the 1920 seeds have not germinated and we are hoping that some of them will do so next year, as they frequently lie dormant several seasons.

The actual crosses made, that germinated, are as follows:

Rosa rugosa	x R. rubrifolia.
" "	x R. Picta.
" "	x lutea.
" " (hybrid double white)	x R. Spinossissima.
Harrisonii	x R. Spinossissima.
Rubrifolia	x R. rugosa
Seedling of microphylla	x H.T. Gruss an Teplitz.
Harrisonii, open fertilized.	

We have over seventy of the rugosa x rubrifolia seedlings and the red colour of the pollen parent is very noticeable in all except one of them. Those of the reciprocal cross show distinct signs of their hybrid origin also. We sowed a number of open fertilized seeds on polyantha pom-poms, wichuriana and multiflora hybrids. Many of the seedlings bloomed this season and some will probably be worth propagating.

Many of the old-fashioned types of roses are hardy at Ottawa, so this season we used two forms of Damask Rose in our crosses and have seeds of them crossed with rugosa, hybrid teas and wichuriana hybrids. Polyantha pom-poms were hand-fertilized, hoping to combine their good qualities of hardiness and ever-blooming with bush and climbing forms. We sowed all the open fertilized seed of Harrisonii that we could find in order to get some other varieties of this beautiful rose.

A new rose cannot be made in a day, but we hope to live long enough to produce a rose as good in its place as Marquis Wheat and Melba Apples are in theirs.

ROSE ANALYSIS (1922)

The Society is attempting to draw up its own Rose Analysis which, on account of climatic conditions, etc., will obviously differ somewhat from that of the National Rose Society, parts of which were reprinted in our year Book of 1921. The first steps taken in this direction were the sending out of cards to the members with a request to fill in the names of the ten roses doing best in their gardens. The response to this has been rather disappointing in two respects - only 35 members returned their cards, and no particularly new roses appear on the list. However, we have made a start and it is to be hoped more interest will be shown in this department next year.

'Frau Karl Druschki' appears to be the prime favourite on this side of the Atlantic (at least in Ontario) as well as on the other, for its name heads the list with five more votes than any other variety. No rose with less than six votes has been included.

The results were tabulated as follows:

Position	Name	No. of Votes
1	Frau Karl Druschki	20
2	Gruss an Teplitz	15
3	Madame E. Herriot	12
4	Mrs. John Laing	11
5	Richmond	10
6	Ophelia	10
7	Caroline Testout	10
8	General McArthur	8
9	J.B. Clark	8
10	Ulrich Brunner	7
11	Killarney	7
12	Lady Alice Stanley	6
13	Betty	6
14	Joseph Hill	6
15	La France	6

In addition to this, the Publications Committee have made a more recent effort to discover from members in different districts, the "Six Best Roses", in their opinion, and the reasons for so thinking. Great shyness to appear in print seems to prevail amongst the members, and we have only succeeded in eliciting a response from six districts. These lists, however, are valuable in themselves and will, we hope, give impetus to the idea, and so lead to a fuller result next year.

We start off with Mr. J.B. Spencer's list for Ottawa:

In the Flower Shows held by the Ottawa Horticultural Society in 1920, blooms of twenty-one varieties of roses won first prizes. This list included chiefly hybrid tea varieties, but also a number of hybrid perpetuals. This experience which is repeated year after year in Ottawa, disproves the opinion held by many rose writers that only hybrid perpetuals can be grown successfully in Canada. When asked to prepare a list of the six best roses for the Ottawa District, I was confronted with a difficult task, because several lists of six really good roses, perhaps equally valuable, could have been compiled. I therefore hit upon the plan adopted by the American Peony Society when it undertook to find out the most popular varieties of peonies grown in the United States. I made a canvass of the most extensive rose growers in Ottawa, asking them for the same information as I had been requested to provide. Answers to a questionnaire have been received from nine of these growers, who together have recommended no less than thirty-five varieties, nearly all of which are highly recommended for hardiness, productiveness and quality of bloom. Acting on the advice of several of my correspondents, I shall set down two lists, one for beginners and one for more experienced growers.

It is recognized that hybrid perpetuals are most easily grown and when carefully selected, provide much pleasure to the grower. My selection of varieties is based upon the popular votes of the growers. In hybrid perpetuals Frau Karl Druschki stands at the head with seven votes. Every rose grower is familiar with this snow-white rose. It is highly prolific and in quality of bloom it is unsurpassed with one exception, that it has no fragrance. It is a hardy and vigorous grower and is only slightly subject to mildew. I have never found it necessary to treat this rose for spot.

Hugh Dickson received a sixty-six per cent vote. If this rose was a little more productive, it would lack nothing in the hybrid perpetual list. It bears a fairly large crop, in June and July, of perfect blooms of the most entrancing dark red. As a cut flower it holds its form and colour unusually well.

Mrs. John Laing should find a place in every beginner's garden and few would have courage to displace it after years. Its productivity is one of its special features. In this respect it equals many of the hybrid teas and gives especially fine bloom in the autumn. Having a fairly smooth stem it is comfortably handled. It is, unfortunately, a ready victim of the rose midge, which damages many of the blooms during the hot period of the summer by perforation of the petals. This rose, like Hugh Dickson, is highly fragrant.

J.B. Clark, sometimes classed as a hybrid tea, but with unmistakable hybrid perpetual qualities, is one of the most vigorous growers. It is very productive during the main crop season and gives fair return in the autumn. This is a very difficult rose to beat in competition.

Ulrich Brunner and General Jacqueminot were equally popular according to the votes of the Ottawa growers. The former is credited with producing the largest blooms. It is a fragrant rose though not overly prolific. If not pruned too heavily and the tips of the branches tied down, this rose reproduces a wealth of magnificent blooms along its sturdy stems. General Jacqueminot, although one of the older roses, evidently retains its popularity.

If turned down and given only slight protection in winter any of the hybrid perpetuals named will come through in vigorous condition.

Having become successful with any of the above excellent varieties, gardeners will then naturally take up the more hardy varieties among the hybrid teas. These have the advantage of more continuous bloom as well as making it possible to grow a larger number of varieties in a limited area. In the order named the hybrid teas most popular in the Ottawa district are: Gruss an Teplitz, Lady Ashtown, George Dickson, Madame Jules Bouche, Radiance, Jonkeer J.L. Mock. The last three have equal standing in the votes accorded them.

Gruss an Teplitz, though a most persistent worker, is not recommended for cut flowers. It is highly decorative in the garden inasmuch as the flowers are borne in clusters, are a particularly beautiful scarlet and highly fragrant. It is quite hardy and not subject to disease.

Lady Ashtown is classed as an exhibition rose. In the bud form it is particularly beautiful and opens well. It is very floriferous and a continuous bloomer. Even in the climbing form this rose is a great success.

George Dickson is one of the darkest of roses and very large and fragrant. It has the weakness of a drooping head and is not as productive as one would wish. Those who have tried this rose would be loath to give it up.

Madame Jules Bouche is a rose of excellent constitution and a profuse bloomer. It ranks in hybrid teas with Frau Karl Druschki in the perpetuals. In the course of the season it will produce perhaps twice as many blooms as Druschki and has more perfume.

Radiance is a rose of strong growth and splendid

constitution. During the course of the season it produces a wealth of light silvery flesh blooms. It is one of the least susceptible to mildew and spot.

Jonkeer J.L. Mock has repeatedly won prizes at the Ottawa shows. It is quite hardy, fragrant, and has the distinction of presenting decidedly different shades on the front and back of the petal, the latter being a silvery pink and the former a decidedly darker shade.

The roses listed can, without doubt, be grown anywhere in what is known as Old Ontario. If earthed up eight or ten inches in the fall and the canes bent over, there is very little loss unless during a season of protracted low temperatures without snow covering.

No attempt has been made to analyze the popularity of climbing roses. The most commonly grown is the old Crimson Rambler, but it is rapidly giving way to finer varieties on account of its susceptibility to loss of foliage in the latter part of the summer, from mildew and other causes. The Philadelphia Rambler is becoming quite popular, as are also Tausendschon and the American Pillar.

I am personally anxiously awaiting the next rose season when I hope to enjoy the bloom of Dr. W. Van Vlet, that made fine growth of wood last year after being planted two years.

If only six roses are to be planted in parts of Canada with a climate similar to that of the Ottawa district, my choice would be Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, J.B. Clark, Gruss an Teplitz, Lady Ashtown and Radiance. With such a collection one should be able to compete successfully at the Rose Shows and enjoy bloom on his table from the end of June until frost casts its blighting influence over the garden.

Dr. A.H. Rolph, growing roses in a small garden in the heart of Toronto, reports that the following have been tried over a number of years and have proved thoroughly satisfactory: Lady Ashtown, Lady Pirrie, Lady Alice Stanley, General McArthur, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Joseph Hill, Louise C. Breslau, E. Herriot, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. John Laing.

Among climbers, Tausendschoen has been an easy first, while Excelsa and Dorothy Perkins have made a wonderful show. Two large-flowered pillar roses, climbing Lady Ashtown and Kathleen Harrop, have been very successful, the latter being a pale pink sport of that remarkable rose, Zephirine Drouhin.

Mr. A.D. Heward of Oakville:

In giving the names of six roses, I cannot say they were my six best last season; neither am I sure that I did not like some others better; for in these winter months I find it hard to recall names of many beautiful roses.

However, the six which I mention were good and I think will always be, and they all seem to be hardy.

I place them thus: Lady Ashtown, Ophelia, Caroline Testout, Frau Karl Druschki, Gruss an Teplitz and Duchess of Wellington.

Lady Ashtown. I like on account of the colour, pink being my favourite colour in roses. The bud of Lady Ashtown is long and borne on a strong stem, with good foliage and is beautiful in the house.

Ophelia. One of the best for cutting; beautiful bud, many of them are flesh coloured.

Caroline Testout. Very hardy, strong grower, many blooms and a shape of their own.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white, without a rival for colour, strong grower and a very large rose.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hard to find a better rose for scent, very hardy; quantities of bloom, which last till frost. Red in colour and fine for cutting.

Duchess of Wellington. Yellow is a hard colour to obtain. I like a good yellow and although the shade of this rose is not very deep, it is one of the best. Very beautiful and is a free bloomer.

We then borrow from Miss Strudley's (Woodstock) article in the 1921 Year Book, "Favourite Roses":

J.B. Clark, (bright red) the best out of a list of 125 varieties.

A.R. Goodwin (yellow), excellent and immune from mildew.

Geo. Dickson, an excellent exhibition rose, and without which no garden would be complete.

Mrs. Amy Hammond, light pink, and Lady Ashtown, deeper pink, both fine roses, and should be in every collection.

Candeur Lyonnaise, creamy white, the outstanding white rose, with good shape and fine perfume.

From Mr. A. Kirkness, of the Civic Rose Garden, St. Catherines, we hear that he, with others, finds it difficult to pick six of the best roses from a garden whose splendid conditions have resulted in all the varieties planted doing

well. He names the following six, however, as being especially strong growers, with abundant bloom:

Duchess of Wellington, (H.T. yellow)
Lady Hillingdon (T. yellow).
Gen. McArthur (H.T. scarlet).
Willowmere (H.T. pink).
Madame Jule Bouche (H.T. white).
Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T. scarlet).

From Mr. Lionel Godson, Niagara-on-the-Lake, we hear:

It is an extremely difficult task to pick out six roses that do best in our rose garden at Niagara-on-the-Lake, the fact being that most of them do well here.

However, in choosing the following, I have considered their immunity from disease, vigorous growth, perfection of form, lasting qualities and succession of bloom.

Columbia, first and foremost, full of perfume, firm of texture, and great lasting properties: Ophelia, Premier, Sunburst, Lady Alice Stanley and I cannot forget my favourite H.P. (that queen of white roses) Frau Karl Druschki, which has won for me so many prizes.

The soil of the garden is clay loam, it is exposed to the sun from all angles, protected from high winds by hedges, and from its proximity to the lake, receives its moisture. These conditions are all favourable to successful rose growing.

(Editor's Note: This was the first "Clearing House")

*Meadows have flowers that pleasures move,
Though roses are the flower of love.*

Thomas Campion

STANDARD ROSES FOR ONTARIO GARDENS (1924)

by J. B. Spencer, B.A.S., Ottawa

Few rosarian writers on this continent have much that is good to say for standard roses. While they seem to be regarded as beautiful, the opinion prevails that they are troublesome and uncertain. One is led to wonder whether or not the opinions expressed are arrived at from actual experience. So many people ask the question "What is a standard rose?" that at the peril of wearying some rose specialists who read this Annual, sufficient space will be taken to say that the standard rose is better understood by the name of tree rose. That is to say, it possesses a trunk as other trees and a more or less bushy and spreading top. Bush roses, as is well understood, grow from their own roots or upon brier or other hardy stock roots, budded at the ground and planted above the bud. The standard rose, on the other hand, is produced from budding the desired variety on the stem of a brier or other hardy stock, from 2 1/2 to 4 feet above the ground.

A row of standards in full bloom, to my mind, is never surpassed by rows or beds of bush roses, no matter how beautiful and floriferous they may be. I shall never forget the lines and groups of standard roses witnessed in a German cemetery. It was in 1909, and in the city of Hamburg. Hamburg is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, and the cemetery is one of its show places. It was in the month of July when a party of Canadians motored through the Hamburg cemetery. While we have many beautiful cemeteries in this country, it is to be regretted that so few of them are made the beauty spots that the Hamburg authorities have seen fit to make of their principal "City of the Dead". I was not familiar with rose varieties in those days, but I think that some of the rose trees must have been weeping standards, possibly of the Dorothy Perkins variety. The trunks were fully five feet high, an inch or more through, with a head spreading from four to six feet.

We cannot grow standard roses of this luxuriance in this country, but the standard has a place nevertheless. From a cropping standpoint the standard is not so productive as the bush roses, but quantity is by no means everything in growing roses in our small home gardens. Decorative effect must have consideration and few will agree that a bed of roses with its varied sizes and shapes of bushes is a decorative object apart from the bloom it bears. The standard, on the other hand, is almost invariably attractive and without exception it is so when in bloom. In my own experience the standard is not more difficult to handle than

the ordinary bush rose. Indeed, I prefer it in this respect.

My first standard rose, a Gruss an Teplitz, was planted some six years ago at a spot shaded by established bush roses growing about it. The standard from the beginning reared its head into the sunlight and did so well that I have determined never to be without standards as part of my garden. Since then standards have been dotted here and there throughout my rose garden and always with the greatest of satisfaction.

The difficulty of covering for winter is no greater than with other roses. When the supporting shaft is removed the standard, of its own accord, falls over, particularly if a little soil is removed at the base of the trunk. The head is then drawn together and bound around with a waterproof building paper and a snug box laid over the whole plant. While I have lost some rose bushes in the past few years, only one standard has succumbed, and that was a weakling on arrival.

My standards are of the varieties Gruss an Teplitz, Gorgeous, Arthur Goodwin, Lady Ursula, Madame Colette Martinet. Some of these varieties are in bloom from June till frost comes.

We are fortunate in Ottawa in not having to depend on importations of standard roses. The only one I ever lost came from Europe, and it should never have left the nursery. A gardener in the Capital City, a Mr. Horn by name, in his quarter-acre back lot produces a score or more of standard roses each year. By thinking ahead we are able to have our standards made to order. The brier stock is grown usually from seed and is budded with the chosen varieties in the month of August. Two buds are inserted in each plant, usually the same kind, but in some cases, two varieties on one stock. All of the buds do not take, but a few of us who appreciate standards are able to secure all that we need and of the desired kinds.

One of my best standards was budded in my own garden upon a brier that came up from a rose that succumbed.

Standards, in my experience, require less pruning than bush roses. The spraying is more easily done because it is easy to get underneath the foliage, but from the disease standpoint, spraying is less necessary. The foliage being up in the atmosphere I find to be less subject to mildew and black spot than the same varieties growing in bush form. For the Ontario rose garden the standard has a place and so long as I grow roses I shall never be without them.

HAMILTON DEMONSTRATION ROSE GARDEN (1925)

by W.E. Groves, Representative of the Florists
and Gardeners Association

A demonstration rose garden has been started at Hamilton, Ontario, during the past year. The idea, first conceived by the Hamilton Horticultural Society, was laid before the Parks Board who quite readily agreed to co-operate. The Society contributed an amount towards the purchase of plants, and the Parks Board agreed to establish the garden. An acre of ground in Gage Park, one of the newer city parks, has been allotted, the area being tastefully designed and laid out to fit in with the general development of the park. About two thousand roses were planted, the large percentage of these being Hybrid Tea varieties. This does not complete the planting and it is proposed to do this in the spring of 1925. A large number of rose varieties and species will then be planted. The plants will be properly labelled and the result will be one of the best rose gardens in the Province. Though the garden is in one of the parks, some arrangement will be made to permanently identify the Horticultural Society with the work. A small committee of society members at present interesting itself in the venture, is recognized by the parks board as advisors, and the garden is also recognized by the Canadian Horticultural Council as one of its demonstration gardens. It is probable that with the facilities provided at Hamilton a number of trials will be made by the Council Plant Registration Committee. No commercial advertising of any kind is to be allowed in connection with the garden and it will continue to be quite free from any commercial influence.

"PINCHED" ROSES (1928)

Many outdoor rose growers who attend Rose Exhibitions, most of the R.S.O. Executive among them, have been puzzled over the mysterious conversations of indoor growers about their "one, two or three pinch roses." This winter we determined to get an explanation, and, with this end in view, we spent a morning with Mr. Fred Miller in his wonderful conservatories out at Concord. I gratefully bear witness that, at the end of several hours of walking through his acres of roses with two interrogation marks, - your Hon. Secretary and your Editor, - he was just as good natured and enthusiastic as at the beginning, and even invited the entire Rose Society to come and see for themselves.

Indoor rose growers "pinch" their roses for two reasons. One is to produce larger, stronger and longer stemmed blooms, the other is to make sure of having a large crop of roses, more or less uniform, on a certain date. By pinching their roses they can gauge within 3 days when they will bloom. For instance we saw roses pinched on Oct. 22nd, which are developing for the Christmas Season.

Now the way they do it is this, - as the sap begins to run in the plant, a bud will break out into a shoot just above a leaf, as we all know. When this shoot has grown long enough to have one leaf of its own they pinch it off about 1/2 inch above its starting place. Immediately the entire force of the plant is concentrated to this spot to repair the damage, the other branches becoming almost dormant, and a new shoot is sent out between the 1/2 inch of pinched-off shoot and the original leaf. This grows up until it, in turn, breaks out into a lateral shoot which is also pinched off when it has formed its one leaf. Once more the force of the plant is gathered to that spot, and if the shoot, which now grows, is allowed to develop it may be cut as a "two pinch rose." Those tremendous roses we see in Exhibitions, that almost awe us with their size and magnificence, are "4 pinch" roses. Only under the most favorable circumstances and with a sacrifice of strong, healthy plants can these monsters be produced. For, when they are cut, only hard wood is left on the plant, and it will be ages before that plant recovers and buds again. So one can understand that commercially these roses are not practical, as they would have to be a fabulous price. The plant will sometimes carry 2 or even 3 of these three and four pinch roses if enough space is given around the plant, so that it will get a larger share of nourishment from the soil; but in ordinary greenhouse planting only 1 bloom can be expected from a plant.

Of course, for commercial purposes the 1 and 2 pinch roses are the best, as the plants can bear many blooms of this length without becoming exhausted. By resting his plants at regular intervals and moving them every three years to new soil, Mr. Miller has hundreds of wonderful old warriors, 10 and 12 years old, which look like miniature apple trees below but are a thicket of exquisite new foliage above.

As well as these "pinched" roses every grower must, of course, have many hundreds of roses growing naturally, so as to ensure a continuity of bloom; otherwise he would have only masses of roses at certain intervals.

In exhibiting roses we all agreed that the growers should clearly state whether their roses were pinched or natural, as it is most misleading for the amateur and small grower. They have neither the perfect conditions, the space nor the quantity of plants needed to produce these immense 3 or 4 pinch roses, or even 1 and 2 pinch ones, and they will be only wasting time and plants trying to produce them. An understanding of this helps us to be satisfied with our naturally grown roses, - as demonstrated at the Ontario Rose Show, - and also helps to explain the price we pay at Easter, Christmas, etc., for the long stemmed roses at the florists', - a careful examination of the stems will likely show a small leaf on one side with a 1/2 inch of stem on the other in one or two places, and by these signs you may know you have purchased one or two pinch roses.

A ROSE TEST GARDEN FOR ONTARIO (1930)

For some time there has been felt the need in Eastern Canada for a test garden wherein the newer varieties of Roses might be tested fairly but thoroughly, and the results of these tests recorded and published periodically with a view to saving the amateur growers many of the disappointments which have been their lot hitherto. As most of us are aware, a hundred or more Rose novelties are introduced into commerce annually, many of which are either useless or no improvement on existing and well-tried sorts. The majority of Rose growers, in common with other humans, have a gambling instinct and find adventuring with novelties a fascinating pastime. It is expensive, however, both in time and money, and is accompanied by the risk of loss of interest and confidence which might result from a series of disappointments with purchases based upon catalogue descriptions alone. We do not mean necessarily to impugn the honesty of the hybridizers, because their descriptions are probably based upon the performance of the Roses under climatic, moisture and soil conditions which vary widely from those with which we have to deal. It seems very desirable, therefore, that some means be found for determining the garden value of new varieties, and, so far as possible, of having this information available by the date of introduction into commerce. Such an arrangement would work to the advantage of the hybridizers and nurserymen as well as to the amateur growers, because the latter would thus be enabled to purchase with increased confidence of ultimate success, and in larger numbers and with less consideration for expense because of the partial removal of doubt and uncertainty regarding the merits of the new Roses.

While it seemed appropriate that The Rose Society of Ontario should participate in any movement toward the establishment of such a test garden as we had in mind, yet the problems surrounding the realization of our dream were stupendous in relation to our slender resources, and the solution which finally suggested itself was to enlist the assistance and co-operation of an institution which has invariably lent a sympathetic ear to any proposals emanating from responsible sources, and aiming toward the betterment of agricultural and horticultural conditions in this Province. We refer, of course, to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. It seems that plans are already under way for the remodeling of the Rose garden at the College and Professor MacLennan, with the approval of Dr. Christie, the President of the College, entered with enthusiasm into the discussion of our plans. As a result of the negotiations it has been decided:

- (1) To establish at Guelph, Ont., a trial garden for

- the purpose of testing thoroughly for three years as many as possible of the new varieties of Roses.
- (2) To place the garden under the joint supervision of the Ontario Agricultural College and The Rose Society of Ontario.
 - (3) To obtain the plants in lots of six of each variety, and, if possible, one year before their introduction into commerce.
 - (4) To maintain records of performance and issue reports periodically.
 - (5) To award the Gold Medal of The Rose Society of Ontario to the originators of varieties which, in the judgement of the Joint Committee, are deserving of such an honor, it being understood that the Committee's decision will be based not only upon colour, form, fragrance and substance of blooms and of floriferousness, but also upon hardiness, disease resistance, and vigor and symmetry of growth.
 - (6) To exercise the utmost care to prevent propagation of the varieties in our custody for testing purposes, by budding or otherwise.

Many of the details, of course, remain to be worked out, and we hope to present a full report of our activities in connection with the proposed test garden in the 1931 Edition of the Year Book. However, we may state that it is planned to make the initial planting in the spring of 1931.

ANNOUNCEMENT

*THE GREAT ANNUAL SUMMER SHOW
will be held in
THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO
on 26th, June 1930*

It is expected that on that day every member will do his duty.

The Summer Exhibition Prize List, 1930

NOTE:—All Roses in competition should be correctly and legibly named.

CLASSES		PRIZES		
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL (INDOOR ROSES)				
NOTE:—All blooms in competition in Classes 1, 2 and 3 to be one piece.				
1. Vase of 25 Roses, any variety.....		\$15.00.....	\$10.00.....	\$5.00.....
2. Vase of 50 Roses, any variety.....		\$25.00.....	\$15.00.....	\$10.00.....
RETAIL FLORISTS' SPECIAL				
3. Decorative Basket of Roses, not to exceed 24 inches in height or width, quality of bloom and arrangement to count. (Any foliage may be used in this class).		\$15.00.....	\$10.00.....	\$5.00.....
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)				
4. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.		Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Son, Ltd.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.
PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses)				
5. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count in judging.		Challenge Trophy, Major H. B. Burgoyne	Do.	Do.
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses)				
6. Twelve blooms, H.T.'s, separate varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		Silver Gilt Medal, The R.S. of O.	\$3.00.....	Diploma
7. Twenty-four blooms, correctly named, not less than six varieties, H.T. or H.P., shown in R.S.O. boxes.		Do.	\$3.00.....	Do.

THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

CLASSES		PRIZES	
8. Exhibit of Roses, not more than 36 or fewer than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup	\$3.00..... Diploma
9. Forty-eight H.P.'s, 48 H.T.'s, or 48 Teas, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son	\$3.00..... Do.
10. Ten Sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, or T.'s excluded), to be shown in vases.	OPEN (Outdoor Roses)	\$5.00.....	\$3.00..... Do.
11. Ten Cream or White Roses to be shown in a vase.		Challenge Trophy, Kents, Limited	\$3.00..... Do.
12. Exhibit of New Roses, not over 5 years in commerce, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes. To qualify, not fewer than 12 blooms of distinct varieties must be shown.		\$5.00.....	\$3.00..... Do.
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses)			
HYBRID PERPETUALS			
13. Twelve H.P.'s, not less than six varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Cup	\$3.00..... Do.
14. Six H.P.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		\$5.00.....	\$3.00..... Do.
15. Six H.P.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		\$5.00.....	\$3.00..... Do.
16. Six H.P.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.		\$5.00.....	\$3.00..... Diploma
AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses)			
HYBRID PERPETUALS			
17. Three H.P.'s, any variety, shown in a vase....		\$3.00.....	\$2.00..... \$1.00
18. Six H.P.'s, any variety, shown in a vase.....		\$5.00.....	\$3.00..... \$2.00

PRIZE LIST, 1930

NOVICE CLASS ((Outdoor Roses). NOTE		—A novice is an amateur		who has never exhibited before.	
19. Six H.P.'s, any variety, shown in a vase.....	\$5.00.....		\$3.00.....		\$2.00
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses)					
HYBRID TEAS					
20. Twelve H.T.'s, not less than six varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, Fred. A. Kent	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	Diploma
21. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, The Can. Bank of Commerce (Three year Challenge)	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	Do.
22. Six H.T.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy, Miss Vera McCann	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	Do.
23. Six H.T.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$5.00.....	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	Do.
24. Six H.T.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$5.00.....	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	Do.
25. Six H.T.'s, Yellow, correctly and legibly shown in a vase.	\$5.00.....	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	Do.
AMATEUR CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)					
(Amateurs may compete in any of the preceding classes.)					
26. Three H.T.'s, any variety, shown in a vase.....	\$3.00.....	\$2.00.....		\$2.00.....	\$1.00
27. Six H.T.'s, any variety shown in a vase.....	\$5.00.....	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	\$2.00
28. Twelve H.T.'s, any variety, shown in vases... not necessary to be named.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd.	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	\$2.00
29. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, H. Merry- weather & Sons Ltd.	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	\$2.00
30. Specimen Bloom, any type other than Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	\$2.00
31. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Challenge Trophy, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.	\$3.00.....		\$3.00.....	\$2.00

THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

CLASSES		PRIZES	
NOVICE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses). NOTE: HYBRID TEAS		—A novice is an amateur who has never exhibited	before.
32. Six H.T.'s, any color but Pink, shown in a vase		\$5.00	\$2.00
33. Six H.T.'s, Pink, any variety, shown in a vase		\$5.00	\$2.00
34. Specimen Bloom, H.T., shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.		Silver Medal, The R.S. of O.	\$2.00
SPECIAL NOVICE CLASS (For the Small Gardens)			
35. Exhibit of Roses, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases, exhibitor not to have over 30 bushes in his garden.		Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes	\$2.00
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)			
36. Most beautiful basket of Roses, any size		were and florists. W. B. Burgoyne Memorial Trophy	\$2.00
37. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.		Lady Kemp Memorial Trophy	\$2.00
38. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Red, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.		\$5.00	\$2.00
39. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Yellow, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.		\$5.00	\$2.00
40. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Pink, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.		\$5.00	\$2.00
41. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Cream or White, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.		\$5.00	\$2.00

PRIZE LIST, 1930

42. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal. The R.S. of O.	\$3.00	\$2.00
43. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any color but Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Do.	\$3.00	\$2.00
44. Bowl or Vase of Polyantha Roses, single, arrangement to count.	Do.	\$3.00	\$2.00
45. Bowl or Vase of Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, arrangement to count.	Do.	\$3.00	\$2.00
46. Basket of Roses, any size, arrangement to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd.	\$3.00	\$2.00
47. Small Basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than 15 inches, including blooms.	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.00
48. Small Decoration of Roses (suitable for 5 o'clock tea table or tea tray) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	a Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes	\$3.00	\$2.00
49. Bowl or Vase of Single Roses, arrangement to count.	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.00
50. Most beautiful Basket of Red Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, Col. H. A. Rose	\$3.00	\$2.00
51. Most beautiful Basket of Pink Roses, any size, (must include blooms of The Queen Alexandra Rose), arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel	\$3.00	\$2.00
52. Most beautiful Basket of Yellow Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	American Rose Society's Silver Medal	American Rose Society's Bronze Medal	\$2.00
53. Gentleman's Boutonniere.	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
54. Dinner Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor, any foliage, flower receptacles to be supplied by the exhibitor, uniform tables and linen supplied by The R.S. of O. Service for 8 persons provided by Ellis Bros., Ltd. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. S. B. Brush, 32 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, at least three days previous to the show day.	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	\$3.00	\$2.00

ROSE HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION (1931)

The Rose Highway Association of Welland County planted in the spring of 1930, twenty-two hundred Paul's Scarlet Climbers on the Provincial Highways leading from the Peace Bridge to the western limits of Welland County and from Niagara Falls through Welland joining the first-mentioned Highway at Chambers' Corners in Welland County.

The great amount of work entailed in distributing the roses to the owners of property on these Highways was admirably carried out by the Horticultural Societies of Niagara Falls, Thorold, Bridgeburg, Fort Erie, Bertie, Port Colborne, Pelham and Welland, and by various branches of the Women's Institute in Welland County.

*"The rich sweet pea, the Iris blue,
The Larkspur with its peacock hue;
All these are fair, yet bold I will
That the rose of May is fairer still."*

Mary Howitt

PRESIDENT'S GREETING (1940)

First, may I express my sincere appreciation of the honour conferred upon me by the Directors of the Rose Society of Ontario, in electing me to the Presidency of the Society. My best efforts in the Society's interests will, I hope, justify their confidence.

It was with considerable diffidence that this honour, and its responsibility, was accepted. Our Country and our Empire has been plunged into war again, and those of us who lived and served at home or abroad through the last World War have no illusions as to the strength and cunning of the enemy, nor that there may not be dark days ahead before the clouds lift again, and a peace worth while is attained. Not many of us will be able to offer ourselves for active service now, but all can, and gladly will do his or her part in our national crisis on the home front.

In comparison with all important war effort, time spent on the activities of a Society like ours may to some appear rather futile and of little importance. But is it? Our Constitution defines the purposes of the Rose Society of Ontario, in part ... "to study, to cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose culture ... and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses." Surely in the busy, tense, perhaps dangerous days ahead, we need some haven of refuge, some clean, invigourating hobby, or interest, to which we may turn for brief periods at least, of tranquility and healthful activity. The garden surely offers such a haven, and its Queen, the Rose, the maximum in floral loveliness, pleasure and satisfaction. The quiet, and peaceful beauty of a garden can do more, I believe, to put one in tune with the Infinite, and to make one humbly conscious of the Creator of all life, than is generally recognized.

To keep up the activities of your Society, the Year Book, the bulletins, the Test Garden and the Annual Rose Show, membership must be maintained. I earnestly urge each of our old members to not only see that their own membership is renewed promptly, but that you do a kindness to at least one garden-loving friend, by securing him as a new member.

And, in conclusion, it is my hope that your Roses this year will reward you with a profusion and perfection of bloom, greater than ever before, and that you will share their loveliness with us all by exhibiting some of them at the Rose Show in June.

D.C. Patton, President



AVOCET

(Floribunda — Harkness — 1984)

(Dome of Sark x Unnamed Seedling)

Won by Ian Moore — York, England.

WHAT ARE FLORIBUNDAS (1924)

by A. J. Webster, Editor

It seems appropriate that an effort should be made to dissipate the confusion which has arisen through the use of the term "Floribunda", which has crept into Rose literature and Rose discussions in recent years.

To the best of our knowledge the term is properly applicable to a species known as Rosa floribunda, 'Baker', (Willmott, The Genus Rosa, Vol. 2, Page 513), but it was appropriated a few years ago by the late J.H. Nicolas and applied to the group of Roses officially designated "Hybrid Polyanthas", and, while some writers and commercial houses restrict its use to members of that group, others have sought to widen the scope of its application to include certain Hybrid Teas such as 'Carillon'. It seems obvious that the term has become a football which is being aimlessly kicked about, and that its misuse is to be deplored by all those striving for orderly Rose classification. It is our view that a descriptive term as applied to a group of Roses should be indicative of the ancestral background of that group, but the term "Floribunda" fails to serve that purpose. It merely indicates "an abundance of flowers".

As a result of the absence of botanical authority for the use of the term in the Nicolas sense, and more particularly because it is recognized as properly applicable to the species mentioned heretofore, The National Rose Society and The American Rose Society have both declined to accord recognition to the term, and at a meeting of this Society's Directors, held on the 12th of March, 1942, a resolution was introduced and, after discussion, passed, confirming the action of the Editors of the Society's publications in avoiding the use of the term "Floribunda", except as applied to the species, R. floribunda, 'Baker', and withholding recognition of the term for other than its legitimate application. It was further recommended that the use of the term be discouraged with a view to its ultimate elimination from Rose literature except as applied to R. floribunda, 'Baker'.

FOREWARD (1949)

After a lapse of seven years the Year Book again goes out with the hope that it may resume its old time function of sustaining and intensifying Rose interest and of welding into a composite structure the widely scattered Rose growers who make up our membership. While during the war years Rose culture in Canada suffered seriously for a variety of causes there has been abundant evidence recently of renewed enthusiasm and we look forward with confidence to a resumption on an enlarged scale of our former activities. It is obvious that the war merely interrupted but could not break the hold which the Rose has always maintained on Man's imagination and successful Rose culture will continue to be recognized as the ultimate in outdoor garden accomplishment.

We acknowledge gratefully the assistance which has been rendered by the various contributors of articles appearing in this Volume and we are particularly appreciative of the support of the advertisers whose cooperation has made possible its publication. As in past years we again urge the members to reciprocate by patronizing these advertisers, at the same time indicating that their patronage is in recognition of the support which the advertisers have accorded the Society's work.

-THE EDITOR
(Arthur Webster)

THE ROSE SHOW, 1948 (1949)

by A.E. Brown

The interest of the general public and members in the Society's Annual Rose Show held on June 28th in the Eaton Auditorium, after a lapse of seven years, would indicate a bright future for the show and the Society.

Owing to the absence of the large non-competitive and commercial exhibits, the show was not the largest in the history of the Society. This absence was due to the wartime depletion of rose gardens, many of which have not yet been fully replanted, and to the passing of some of our regular exhibitors. In spite of this, the display of 2,000 blooms is proof the the Queen of Flowers is still popular and that the show was a success. This success is due to the untiring efforts of the various sub-committees in arranging details, and more particularly to those 38 members who, amongst them, staged a total of over 200 entries in the various classes.

Special mention should be made of the excellent blooms from Prof. A.H. McAndrews of Syracuse, N.Y., and the four entries sent by air from Mr. A. Selwood of Vancouver, B.C.

Most of the classes were well filled, with blooms of good quality, particularly in the Amateur and Decorative sections. It was also very gratifying to note the number of entries in the Novice class, a good augury for the future.

Our thanks are due to the Dale Estate, Limited, Brampton, and to Paul Angle of Richmond Hill for the splendid display of long-stemmed roses, and to the Sheridan Nurseries Limited.

TEST GARDEN COMMITTEE (1949)

Mr. Arthur A. Norton reported that due to the expansion programme under way at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph the space devoted to the Test Garden before and during the early part of the War had been requisitioned for other purposes and that the Committee were now at work in an effort to locate some ground where a Test Garden could be re-established.

The city of Barcelona in Spain has an annual poetry competition. The third prize is a rose made of silver, the second prize is a rose made of gold, and the first prize is a perfect natural rose.

THE BATTLE WITH WINTER (1952)

by R.W. Oliver
Division of Horticulture
C.E.F. Ottawa, Ontario.

Lack of sufficient hardiness is the most important factor in setting geographical limits of plant growth in Canada. In the case of most plants, we accept nature's verdict with resignation, but such is man's love for roses that we continue to defy her challenge. Otherwise, The Rose Society of Ontario would be a small affair confined to the Niagara Peninsula and shore of Lake Erie.

Winter hardiness is such a complicated subject to which many physical and chemical factors contribute, that almost the whole practice of cultivation is involved. Actual physical protection is merely the last ditch.

The first line of defense is to grow only those species or varieties which will succeed in the locality without protection. Even in the mild climate of Toronto, this would cut out Hybrid Teas, as well as some climbers and Hybrid Polyanthas. At Ottawa we would have to grow Hybrid Perpetuals, all climbers and ramblers, and most of the Hybrid Polyanthas, though the Poulsens, Betty Prior and Mrs. R.M. Finch could be grown if interplanted with evergreens to hold the snow. North of Ottawa, rosarians would have to be content with tough species and hybrids such as Hansa, Betty Bland, Dr. Mills, R. acicularis, R. rubrifolia and R. rugosa.

But we all insist on having continuous bloom and hybrid Tea quality, though both characters originated a long distance south, where winter has no bite and wood does not need to change its character to withstand the shock.

The second line is to combine these desirable features of good form and continuous bloom with hardiness through breeding. Mr. Sven Pulsen of Copenhagen and more recently Mr. Walter Brownell of Rhode Island have had considerable success, along with others, in producing hardier plants with continuous blooming habit. But breeding cannot take us very much farther in this direction because continuous bloom can only accompany continuous vegetative growth and the progress is quite slow.

The third phase, and the important one, is conditioning the plants we have to stand the shock. The study of factors influencing hardiness and the actual form of the damage has absorbed the time and talents of many top flight plant physiologists who do not seem to agree on all points and

with whom I am in no position to argue. However, certain points have been pretty firmly established.

Winter hardiness, like resistance to drought, is largely dependent on the ability of the plant cells to hold tenaciously to their moisture content. Death results when the protoplasm in the cells becomes dried out to a certain critical point. Moisture in plant tissues occurs in two forms: Free moisture which is largely intra-cellular and can move or evaporate easily, and bound moisture which is held as an integral part of the protoplasm within the cell.

Damage due to minimum temperatures is really mechanical. The free water within the tissues freezes into ice crystals which expand on freezing and tear the tissue. These crystals also have a tendency to pull more moisture from the cells to cause desiccation of the protoplasm.

This type of damage is worse in tender wood that has not undergone a proper hardening process.

Maturity of the wood is held by most to be the really important factor and this can be greatly influenced by proper cultural practice. As maturity or hardening of the wood takes place in the fall, cells become smaller with thicker walls and there is less "free" water to form ice crystals. There is also a chemical change within the cells converting carbohydrates to more soluble forms so that the moisture in the cell is held more firmly. This natural hardening is carried on better by fluctuating temperatures in the fall than by steady cold.

The second type of winter injury is caused by the gradual drying out of the stems by wind and sun during the time when ground is frozen and roots are inactive, so that moisture cannot be replenished. According to experimental work done by Dr. Brierly of the University of Minnesota with raspberries, and by Dr. Wilner of the Dominion Forest Experimental Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, other trees, the evaporation of moisture is more rapid during warm sunny spells in late winter than in steady cold. This explains why winter injury is often severe in mild winters, particularly in the burning of evergreen foliage.

The third line of defense against winter therefore starts with the cultural practices away back in midsummer. In order to get the wood hardened, late summer and fall growth should be discouraged. This can be done (1) by reducing the feeding of nitrogen after the first of July. High nitrogen applications in spring help growth to start early and provide lots of foliage to make food. When bloom starts the phosphorous and potash needs to be pushed up. At that time we use a 2-12-10 fertilizer and cut nitrogen out

entirely at the end of July. (2) By reducing water supply to as little as will keep the foliage healthy. Mulching with chopped straw, corncocks or peat will help as well; though it seems contradictory. The chief object in a mulch is to conserve moisture, but at the same time its decomposition use available nitrogen from the soil and acts as a brake. (3) By cutting bloom with shorter and shorter stems as the season advances, so that more foliage and storage tissue is left on the plant. Of course it is essential to keep foliage healthy all through the season to insure a steady supply of food and adequate storage of carbohydrates for winter to enable the tissue to hold its "bound" moisture more firmly. This means consistent spraying for control of pests and disease, particularly Black Spot. We have always found that winter injury was more severe where this disease has caused defoliation in late summer.

The stock on which the roses are grafted has some influence too. Those on R. canina will slow down in fall more obligingly than those on R. multiflora, which explains why such plants live longer. It is difficult to procure these, however, as well as that of flowers-per-square-foot, the preference can be understood.

As to the last line of defense which is mechanical protection: From the above it would seem that roses are protected against wind and sun rather than extremes of cold. But, while we are concerned with the conservation of moisture within the plant, moisture surrounding it is bad on two counts. Damp air or moisture-sodden material is a better conductor than dry air and for this reason is a poor insulator. It also encourages the development of fungus diseases like stem canker and mildew. Snow is the best insulator but not always dependable.

The first equipment needed is a mound of earth to protect the base of all Hybrid Teas, Polyanthas, Perpetuals and Climbers. Some people use earth from an outside source, others pull earth up around the roses from the space between them, using strawy manure to fill the depressions and protect the roots. Either is satisfactory, but the substitution of lighter material, such as sand, peat, moss or vermiculite to save labour is not as good as ordinary soil. This work is best done before the ground freezes, which at Ottawa is during the first half of November.

Further protection where needed should not be put on until after the ground has frozen and field mice have found winter apartments elsewhere. Straw and leaves piled over the tops of the plants have a tendency to pack down into a soggy mass before spring, which is bad. We prefer spruce or pine branches to provide a trap for snow. These are not

available to most gardeners and are only of value where snow is a constant quantity. Fibre glass and rock wool insulation blankets without paper backing, have proved very effective at Ottawa in two years' trial. These were wrapped around the plant and tied firmly. They are expensive, however, and it is hard to preserve them for more than two years. This means about twenty-five cents per plant per year for material alone.

Climbers at Ottawa, even the hardy rambler type, must be taken down from, the trellis, tied loosely and covered with some waterproof roofing or an inverted trough of boards.

For our garden at the Central Experimental Farm we prefer "A" shaped wooden covers with closed ends to go on after the mounding is done, but with no further insulating material. These are twelve feet long and twenty-two inches high and cover a whole row of six to nine plants. The garden is laid out accordingly with the beds 6' x 12' or combinations thereof. The initial cost is high but as they last an average of twelve years, the storage space when stacked is small, and the labour of putting on and removing takes little time, they have proved efficient.

To control mice we have tried various treatments and repellants. Zinc phosphide powder on cubes of apple is most effective for fall use but dangerous to the skin of the operator. Over the long winter we have found rolled oats dusted with strychnine, and placed in flower pots or open mouthed tins lying on their sides to be most effective.

Winter protection is a chore. For those who live farther north it is probably less trouble to dig up the bushes each fall and "heel them in" in a trench or pit covered with boards and straw as is common on the prairies. This seems drastic for those of us who live in districts where plants can grow to a large size, but for those who like trying out new varieties it is a good way to keep the collection up-to-date and it certainly dodges spring disappointment.

FLORIBUNDAS VS. HYBRID POLYANTHA (1954)

by A.J. Webster, Editor

It will be recalled by pre-war members that when the term "Floribunda" was first applied to the Hybrid Polyantha group by the late Dr. J.H. Nicolas in the early thirties this Society declined to recognize that designation for the following reasons:

- (1) There was already in existence a species Rose called Rosa floribunda, 'Baker' and it was considered that the application of that title to another group of Roses would cause confusion.
- (2) The term "Floribunda", while indicative of the blooming habit of the Roses concerned, was not descriptive of the ancestral background, knowledge of which is so often helpful in determining cultural practices, particularly pruning.

While the stand taken by the Society at the time undoubtedly was fully justified by the facts the circumstances have altered in the intervening period and it seems appropriate therefore, that we re-examine the situation in the light of the more recent developments.

The name Rosa floribunda, 'Baker', given to the species found in China by the late E.H. Wilson, was not validly published and this Rose since has been officially classified as Rosa helenae. The latter designation is declared to be the proper one by The National Rose Society and the Rose also appears in Modern Roses VI (McFarland) under the name Rosa helenae. There would now appear to be no objection, therefore, to the use of the term "Floribunda" as a classification for other Roses.

With respect to our second original objection recorded above, the circumstances responsible for our decision have undergone considerable change through the introduction of other bloodlines into the group. Owing to extensive and varied hybridizing operations, particularly in Germany and the United States, introducing into the group the bloodlines of Rosa roxburghii, R. multibracteata, R. wichuraiana, R. moschata and R. micrantha Smith. Many popular varieties of recent origin actually have no Polyantha ancestry and to apply the term "Hybrid Polyantha" to these would be inaccurate and misleading. Examples of these Roses are 'Fashion', 'Vogue', 'Orange Triumph', 'Baby Chateau', 'Eutin', 'Masquerade', 'Floradora', 'Tantau's Triumph' ('Cinnabar' in the United States), 'Rosenmarchen' ('Pinocchio' in the United States), 'Tantau's Delight', 'Kathe Duvigneau', 'Alain', 'Valerie',

'Moulin Rouge' and others.

Recognizing that these changed conditions appear to justify the classification of cluster-flowered bedding and low hedge Roses under the general designation "Floribunda" - as has been done recently in Great Britain by The National Rose Society - our Directors have authorized the use of the term "Floribunda" in future publications of the Society. This authority, however, does not prohibit the use of the designation "Hybrid Polyantha" in cases where the latter is known to be an accurate descriptive term.

*Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Frae aff its thorny tree;
And my fause luver staw the rose,
But left the thorn wi' me.*

Robert Burns

FOREWARD (1955)

After forty-one years of service and leadership to the Rose growing fraternity, The Rose Society of Ontario has ceased to exist and has been succeeded by the The Canadian Rose Society, the change of title having been authorized at the last Annual Meeting of the members held on 6th October, 1954. For several years the Society has really been national in character and the Year Book has been enriched by valuable contributions from members residing in British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. While undoubtedly organizational changes are called for by the change in title these, presumably, will have to come gradually as finances and labour force permit.

With respect to the present Edition of the Year Book we express our thanks to all those who have contributed articles or who have otherwise assisted in its preparation.

Once again, also, we gratefully acknowledge the support extended by our advertisers whose co-operation makes possible the publication of our Year Book. We urge that, to the extent possible, our members patronize these advertisers, indicating at the same time tht their patronage is in recognition of the support accorded the Society's work.

ARRANGING ROSES (1955)

by Margaret E. Dove

Flower arranging is a fascinating art that can become a most challenging hobby. Learning the "how" and "why" of this art will result not only in the making of attractive arrangements, but in the greater pleasure one feels while working with materials Nature so abundantly supplies the arranger.

Few flowers are so attractive and quite so easy to arrange as are roses. With the great variety of form and colouring to be found among them, they adapt themselves readily to the various special types of floral arrangements.

Attractive arrangements cannot be made from wilted or half dead material, hence the method of cutting our roses, time of cutting, and treatment after cutting, are all important. A sharp pair of shears, knife, or garden clippers should be used for the purpose, as a dull cutting tool will squeeze and clog the tube-like cells, preventing the necessary intake of water.

Flowers should never be cut when the sun is shining on them. To help prolong their life in an arrangement it is recommended that roses be cut in late afternoon. Once a flower is cut, its only food supply is from the sugar already stored in the leaves and stems. As this sugar is manufactured by the plant during daylight hours, it is obvious that blooms cut at the end of the day have a greater sugar content than those cut in the morning. Many gardeners, however, still prefer to cut their blossoms in early morning with the night's dew still glistening on them.

It is a good idea to take into the garden a container holding a small quantity of water, into which stems may be placed immediately they are cut. This will prevent air from entering the cells, and obstructing the free absorption of water.

If an arrangement is to live for several days, or even stand up one day for a show, all the materials in it must be hardened before they are arranged. This is done by placing the materials, immediately they are cut, in deep cool water and keeping them in a cool place for several hours.

Some flowers require special treatment, called conditioning, before they are hardened. Poppies, for example, will not last any time unless their stem ends are first charred; then they are placed up to their bloom, in cool water.

Roses respond well to ordinary hardening, but the extra chore of conditioning, especially for show work, will generally result in fresher appearing, longer lasting bloom. The hot water treatment we have successfully used many times is as follows: After covering the blossoms and foliage with a cloth or paper to keep off steam, the stems are placed in two or three inches of hot water about 100 deg. F., and allowed to remain there until the water becomes cool, then deep, cold water is added and the container kept in a cool location during the hardening period. This method will revive a wilted fresh rose after first re-cutting the stem. Nothing, however, will revive an old wilted flower; after all it is not a Methuselah and cannot be expected to live beyond its allotted time.

The tips of new, tender rose foliage, so useful in many arrangements, will need to be completely submerged in cool water four or five hours, if they are to remain crisp and fresh. For show work, always harden them a day or two before using in an arrangement; then if they prove tempermental and wilt before they are transported, some other rose foliage can be substituted. It is well to remove all foliage and thorns from those portions of the stems which will be under water in the arrangement.

While specimen roses are usually cut in the opening bud stage, for an arrangement we will require slim, tight buds, those showing colour, partially opened blooms, and also fully opened flowers.

All flower arrangements are built on four basic principles, viz., design, scale, balance and harmony. With a knowledge and proper application of these principles, any one should be able to create beautiful arrangements.

Design is the backbone or skeleton line which gives shape or outline to the arrangement. Designs used in flower arrangements are the full triangle, which has formal balance; the side triangle of asymmetrical or informal balance; the perpendicular, tall and slender; and the horizontal.

Then there is the Hogarth line or lazy S, with its pleasing rhythm. Frequently used for arrangements in formal urns is the complete circle; and the semi-circle or crescent, of simple design, is one of the most beautiful of the line arrangements. A half circle or fan, with its centre lines low, the longer placements out over the sides, is always pleasing on a dining table.

Scale in a flower arrangement denotes the size relationship of the plant material to its container, and of

the arrangement to the place it will occupy.

Balance creates an impression of stability. There are two kinds of balance, symmetrical and asymmetrical. In symmetrical balance the placement of material is about a central axis, so that there is an equal amount of visual weight on each side of the axis. Asymmetrical balance is achieved by having the distribution of weight different on each side of the axis line. To further achieve stability, heavy, dark coloured, fully opened and round forms are kept at the base of an arrangement; lighter materials, both in colour and form, are placed at the top. Between these are the half-open forms. In most good flower arrangements there is a central dominant feature, or focal point, to capture attention. The other parts of the arrangement support it.

The term harmony simply means that all parts of an arrangement blend well together. Colour harmony is important and as a guide to pleasing colour harmonies we suggest consulting a colour chart. Monochromatic harmony will include tints, tones and shades of a given colour; analogous colour harmonies are those which adjoin each other on the colour circle, while a complimentary harmony is one using colours which lie directly opposite each other on the colour circle.

Containers are essential and are recognized as part of the whole composition although secondary in interest. They should always be chosen to enhance the flowers. Those of neutral or harmonious colours and simple forms are most useful.

There must be something in most containers to hold the flowers in place. Needle point holders, obtainable in various shapes and sizes, are very satisfactory for shallow containers while two-inch mesh chicken wire, crumpled, also cedar, fitted snugly into a taller container, make adequate holders. Whatever type one uses should be completely hidden by flowers and foliage.

Although there are exceptions to every rule we shall give the following basic guide for establishing the main lines of an arrangement. On a low, wide container the tallest stem should stand one and one-half times the widest part of the container; the second placement should be one-half to two-thirds the length of the first line, while the third stem may be one-half to two-thirds the length of the second. In a tall container the arrangement is generally pleasing if its highest point is one and one-half times or twice the height of the container.

Roses arranged with their own foliage are always lovely but added interest is often provided by the introduction of

other flowers and types of foliage. For instance, let us make an informal monochromatic arrangement using tints, tones and shades of red. Our tallest or axis line will be established perhaps, by the palest pink buds and partially opened blooms of First Love. The medium to dark pink blooms of the lovely and fragrant Pink Princess could follow, as could also Rosenelfe or possibly Mrs. Henry Bowles. Light to medium red is next required and we choose Applause, Texas Centennial or possibly Ena Harkness or Christopher Stone. Then we go to the deep red shades of Charles Mallerin, Mirandy or Chrysler Imperial. These are our darkest hues and will be fully-opened blooms. Into this colourful and fragrant bouquet we insert near the focal point a crisp, strong stem rosette of a variegated red coleus. See what "zip" and added interest this foliage imparts to the arrangement?

One's own imagination and colour preferences should lead to unlimited creative work, capturing something of the great beauty and charm of Nature to bring into our daily living.

*Of all the flowers of the Earth
That dazzle and beguile
It hardly needs repeating that
The rose wins by a mile."*

J. Visner

IN DEFENCE OF ROSE SHOWS (1956)

by Archie Selwood

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the course of recent contacts with one of our influential members we discovered with some degree of surprise and regret, a critical attitude toward Rose Shows in general and our own Show in particular. While we endeavoured to clarify what we believe was a misunderstanding of the reasons for, and functions of, Rose Shows it has occurred to us that there may be other members who, with equally lofty motives, entertain similar doubts regarding the value of Rose Exhibitions. In such a situation our course of action became crystal clear, viz., to call upon the most experienced and competent authority available for elucidation of the whole subject. We are pleased, therefore, to present hereunder Mr. Selwood's thought-provoking response to our request.

Assuming that a Rose Show is sponsored by a Rose Society or the Rose Section of a large Horticultural Society, as most of them are, its overall purpose will be to further the study and promote the cultivation of roses.

To achieve its object effectively, the show must be well planned, and designed to provide not only a beautiful spectacle but also an interesting, comprehensive and educational display of rose varieties and types, with a view to attracting a large attendance which will grow in numbers from year to year if the standard of the show is kept at a high level.

Love of the rose lies latent in practically everyone and it has been established that, of those exposed to the beauty and charms of Queen Rosa at a show, a substantial percentage become confirmed rose addicts.

A good rose show is invariably followed by an influx of new members into the sponsoring society and a noticeable increase in the number of exhibitors the following year, principally in the novice classes.

It is reasonable to assume that there is also a corresponding increase in the number of rose growers who, while not interested in exhibiting, grow for their own satisfaction and by beautifying their home gardens, inspire their neighbours to do likewise.

A rose show worthy of the name affords visitors an opportunity to view critically the best of the older varieties as well as most of the worthwhile newer introductions, shown at, or near, the most perfect phase of their possible beauty. The novice sees roses as they can be when well grown by experts and never again will he be content with blooms of inferior quality.

On the show benches will be found many fine varieties not obtainable at the nurseries, having been discarded for various reasons such as - not sufficient demand, too difficult to propagate, (resulting in too small a percentage of "takes" during the budding operation), ungainly plant habit, or plants so lacking in vigor that they are not readily saleable as No. 1 plants.

On the other hand the keen rose grower and especially the keen exhibitor, will persist in growing varieties, old or new, which give him good results in his garden and at show time, even though this entails doing his own budding when it becomes necessary to replace plants of varieties no longer carried by the nurseries. It is not uncommon for nurserymen to gratefully accept from amateurs budwood of varieties discarded too hastily.

If there were no rose shows there would be no outlet, so far as roses are concerned, for the competitive spirit inborn in all of us to some extent. It is largely to our exhibitors that we owe the high standard of excellence we enjoy in our roses today and to them, also, we owe the preservation of many excellent rose varieties discarded by the nurserymen. Every exhibitor has a following of neighbours, friends and relatives who help to swell the attendance at the show and are just as susceptible to the enchantment of the roses on display as anyone else.

A valuable educational possibility and one that is seldom taken advantage of to the fullest extent, is the presence at the show of many of the best rose growers and exhibitors as well as professional gardeners, nurserymen and veterans of the rose world.

These men, all imbued with love of the rose and in most cases steeped in rose lore, are at the show, some to exhibit, some to act as judges and some attracted by a desire to foregather with old friends. Every effort should be made by the show committee to bring together visitors in need of advice on rose matters, including novice exhibitors, and individuals among the veteran experts mentioned above.

If a novice is taken around the exhibits by an experienced exhibitor with a record of success, who will comment on the exhibits and discuss with the beginner rose

problems generally, pointers received by the latter will be of lasting benefit to him and will strengthen his determination to go farther with roses. Such acquaintanceships seldom end with the show but frequently ripen into real friendship, so that the relationship of tutor and pupil is continued as long as may be necessary and promotion of the study and cultivation of roses is assured.

It is impossible to mingle with a group of veteran rose devotees without sensing the tremendous hold the Queen of Flowers has upon them and becoming dimly aware of the limitless fund of satisfaction and pleasure in store for one engaging earnestly in the fascinating study of the rose. This study, of course, includes actually working among the roses, exhibiting and if possible, judging, so as to obtain a thorough knowledge of the infinite variation in colour, form and other attributes of this favoured flower, whose pre-eminence is unchallenged.

Among educational features which have proven very popular at our Vancouver shows are a collection of more than 500 distinct rose varieties, correctly named, in separate containers; a display of varieties recommended for local planting and demonstrations of the making of decorative rose arrangements, at intervals, while the show is in progress. Many other features of an educational nature will suggest themselves.

Even though naming of exhibits is not insisted upon, it is very desirable in the sections other than the decorative arrangement and this should be impressed upon intending exhibitors. If, as Juliet puts it "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," Then the absence of a name tag on a bloom will not detract from its intrinsic qualities. Nevertheless, patrons of the shows do not approve of nameless blooms and, with the co-operation of exhibitors and the assistance of the many available experienced growers, the difficulty can be and should be reduced to the vanishing point.

A rose show is a means to an end and not the end itself. It is only one, though a very important one of the means employed by Rose and Horticultural Societies to achieve their objectives, by attracting attention to the rose and disseminating rose information.

A good show enhances the prestige of the sponsoring society and frequently improves its financial position. This enables the society to extend its other activities, such as arranging lectures on rose subjects, at meetings to which the public is invited, issuing bulletins and periodicals containing useful articles dealing with the rose, pruning and budding demonstrations open to the public

and building up a lending library containing the best rose books and magazines. Without the Annual Rose Show it would be very difficult to hold the society membership together.

There is no doubt that some long time supporters of the shows have become a little blase (defined as "Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment") with respect to rose shows. They are no longer stirred by anything less than near perfection, something that is difficult to attain in "off" rose years, which, fortunately, do not often plague us.

How different it is with visitors from our Prairie Provinces, who, starved for the sight of a rose, are utterly overwhelmed by the quantity, variety and beauty of the roses on display at the show.

Verily, "beauty is in the eye of the beholder."

*The thorns and briars' vermillion hue
Now full of hips and haws are seen;
If village prophecies be true,
They prove that winter will be keen.*

John Clare (1793-1864): *Autumn*

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW (1957)

by Vera Holdsworth

The second National Rose Show was held Wednesday, July 4th, 1956, in the Great Hall at Hart House, University of Toronto - an annual event which attracts a large number of faithful adherents to the cult of the Rose. While not the best show in the Society's history, owing to a particularly late start this spring, it was a colourful spectacle with thousands of beautiful blooms and served admirably to keep our favourite flower before the public.

The Show was officially opened by Mr. Earl Cox of Barrie, well known "Country Gardener" of CBLT, television, and CJBC broadcasting stations.

History was made this year by Mrs. Alan Stollery who exhibited not only the Best Rose in the Show, a magnificent specimen of 'Karl Herbst' (beautiful red with an orange cast) but also the Best White or Cream Rose in the Show, a fine bloom of 'Rex Anderson' (cream), thus receiving the P.H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the former and the Prize given by the Canadian Oil Co., Ltd., for the latter. The Sir Henry Oakes Challenge Trophy for the Sweepstakes went to our old campaigner, Mr. A.A. Norton, while Mr. Eric Billington won the Col. W.G. Mackendrick Challenge Trophy for the Novice Sweepstakes.

The Air-borne entries from Vancouver are an interesting feature of the Show and one is always amazed at the tremendous size and wonderful texture of the foliage. Mrs. R.E. Murdoch won the Trophy for maximum points in this section, while Mr. Archie Selwood and W.H. Walkinshaw were runners-up, placing second and third respectively.

Demonstrations in Flower Arranging proved a worthwhile innovation this year. These were held in the bay window of the East Common Room and were given, at intervals during the afternoon by Mrs. Cleeve Hooper, Mrs. W.G. Ross, Mrs. R.E. Rossiter, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Norman Tarver, Mrs. H.P. Marshall and Miss Vera Holdsworth. Visitors gathered around three or four deep, giving rapt attention and asking questions. Since these arrangements were not "bound" by class regulations, there was more scope for imagination and they seemed to arouse much interest when exhibited in a special area.

The Non-Competitive Displays in the Corridor vied with those in the Great Hall for public attention. The lovely arrangements by the Sheridan Nurseries Ltd. of various perennials were enhanced by such beautiful foliage as copper

beech and prunus pissardi, which does so very much to give distinction to these arrangements.

Arthur Frost's collection of unusual plants is a source of wonder to all. The display of the Parks Commission, City of Toronto, was also magnificent.

The Dale Estate Limited staged a wonderful showing of floribundas, including the new 'White Bouquet', the All-America Winner for 1956. They also had the H.T. 'White Butterfly', with exquisite foliage and a dark red rose, 'Yuletide', which is new. The Niagara Parks Commission displayed H.T.'s in great profusion and Mr. A.J. Webster's Collection of Old-Fashioned roses aroused the interest of connoisseurs especially.

The Management and Staff of Hart House, helpful as always, deserve our heartfelt thanks, and that great army of exhibitors without whom there would be no Show, must needs be thanked most sincerely. No account of the Rose Show would be complete without an appreciative reference to Mr. C.R. Stephenson and his hard-working Exhibition Committee, to the Judges and to Miss Hazel A. Webster, who kindly provided delicious refreshments for the Judges and Committee members in the course of the afternoon.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ROSE

SOCIETY

and its predecessor,

THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO (1959)

by Arthur J. Webster, Streetville, Ont.

While Roses of various types were grown in a limited way by some of the early settlers in Eastern Canada, and later in British Columbia, these Roses, according to available evidence, were not regularly classified and their identity ultimately became lost through the application of local names such as "Grandmother's Rose". As the population increased, however, and as community life developed, there became apparent a keener interest in beautiful surroundings and, of course, the Rose became recognized as the most desirable of garden subjects. During the early portion of the present century large Rose gardens were established in various parts of the country, including that of the late T.J. Moore on his property which is now known as Moore Park, located in north-central Toronto but which at that time lay well outside the city limits. Several municipal plantings also came into being in the larger centres of population while the establishment of numerous small private gardens testified to the growing public interest in Rose culture. This trend continued without direction or promotional effort until 1913 when a group of Toronto ladies, endowed with vision, energy and high purpose, organized The Rose Society of Ontario, predecessor of the Canadian Rose Society.

The young Society was launched on its career on 19th February, 1913...

The late Mrs. Allen Baines was the Society's first president and much of the credit for its early accomplishments must be given to her inspired leadership. The young Society soon attracted additional members, amongst them our valued Life Member, Mrs. G. Graeme Adam, who was active for many years and who still maintains her beautiful garden on Scarlett Road in the outskirts of Weston.

During the period of the First Great War the Society remained exclusively a ladies' organization but men were admitted in 1918 and the first male President was the late Aubrey D. Heward whose famous Oakville garden was for many years the Mecca toward which the faithful turned for inspiration and instruction. For many years Mr. Heward was a regular and highly successful exhibitor and all old-timers will remember the 1930 Rose Show when Mr. Heward's outstanding specimen of the Single Hybrid Tea, 'Dainty Bess', was selected as Queen of the Show by no less an authority than the late Dr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., who acted as Judge on the occasion. It was a bold decision with which not all observers agreed but it

did serve to focus attention on the true Singles which were soon thereafter planted in great numbers.

Mr. Heward was succeeded as President by Dr. A.H. Rolph whose contributions of time and effort on behalf of the Society, not only during his presidency but throughout many succeeding years, have been of major importance.

No chronicle of the early days of the Society would be complete without a reference to several devoted and enthusiastic members who did not aspire to high office but whose services were noteworthy. Amongst them were: the late H.B. Burgoyne of St. Catharines, who is credited with having established the first Civic Rose garden in Canada; Mrs. S.B. McMichael, Mr. E.L. Morton and Mr. Walter H. Lyon, all of whom held key positions of the Executive Committee for several difficult years: the late Miss Marion Armour (later Mrs. Bryce Stimson) who acted as Editor of Publications until 1925 when she was succeeded by the late Miss Ella Harcourt to whom I am indebted for advice and supervision during my first year as Editor: Miss Mildred Galbraith (later Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson) who filled the post of Honorary Secretary with distinction and high efficiency from 1924 to 1927 inclusive; the late Mrs. H.B. Dunnington-Grubb, the late H.J. Moore, the late J.B. Spencer, the late Henry Bertram, whose magnificent garden located at Dundas, Ont. was an outstanding show place, and the late Prof. A.H. Tomlinson of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, all of whom gave freely of their time in the interests of the Society. Throughout the 'twenties several evening meetings of the members were held during each winter at which addresses were delivered on various phases of Rose culture and it may be of interest to mention that on these occasions it was the practice of men taking part in the programme, such as the Chairman, the Guest Speaker or an Officer of the Society submitting a report, to wear dinner jackets. This serves to indicate the atmosphere of dignity and formality in which affairs of the Society were conducted. I am still wondering whether the subsequent abandonment of this custom has been good or bad for the Society!

For the first time a Membership Committee was organized in 1926 and I had the honour and responsibility of being its Chairman. With the enthusiasm and zeal of missionaries we set about our task of building up the membership and our efforts met with considerable success. Amongst the many new recruits enrolled were two shining stars who were destined to make significant contributions to the Society's progress, viz, the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland and the late Paul B. Sanders of Guelph. Lieut.-Col. Rose, who later served two two-year terms as president, was a major exhibitor at our Shows, and remained active until 1948 when

failing health forced a cessation of his activities. Mr. Sanders soon developed into a tower of strength on the Board and was untiring in his efforts to promote the Society's interests in a wide variety of ways. Unfortunately his career was brought to a close in 1935.

Upon completion of Dr. Rolph's term as President the late Miss Helen Beardmore was elected to succeed him, and she was followed by the late F. Barry Hayes Sr., the late P.H. Mitchell, the late Hugh A. Rose and myself in that order, and it was during that ten-year period (1924-1933 inc.) that our Rose Show developed into an event internationally known, and described by the late Dr. J. Horace McFarland as the third greatest show of outdoor-grown Roses on the North American Continent. This was high praise indeed from a widely recognized authority of the day. Alas, the Rose Shows of recent years for a variety of reasons - to which I shall allude later - have been feeble efforts when compared with the breath-taking displays staged in 1929-1932 inclusive, and to those interested I commend a careful perusal of the late Miss Ella Harcourt's brilliant account of the 1929 Show which appears in the 1930 edition of our Year Book. It is interesting to recall, also, that during these years of the Society's greatest prosperity the membership roster in 1933 reached a total of 1,263.

The years 1930 and 1931 are memorable because of the establishment of a Rose Test Garden at Guelph under the joint sponsorship of the Society and the Ontario Agricultural College. The Society's Committee originally in charge of this project included Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose, Dr. A.H. Rolph and myself, while Prof. A.H. Tomlinson and Mr. Paul B. Sanders represented the College. The Test Garden operated successfully for almost ten years when difficulties in obtaining material and unacceptable conditions laid down by suppliers of Rose seedlings combined to make a continuance of the Test Garden impracticable. These problems were enumerated in detail in the Rose Bulletin dated April, 1958.

The Society's period of prosperity was destined to be brief and the change in its fortunes was brought about by the disastrous winter of 1933-34 which caused such severe losses of Roses that many growers became completely discouraged and in despair discontinued Rose culture entirely. In early November of 1933, with Roses still in bloom in sheltered gardens, and fully clothed with foilage, the temperatures throughout lower Ontario suddenly fell to sub-zero figures, varying somewhat in different localities. Roses had been enjoying pleasant, balmy weather, were showing no signs of dormancy and, of course, were in no condition to withstand such a sudden atmospheric change. This wholesale destruction of Roses was soon reflected in

the Society's membership which declined steadily until 1938 by which time the downward movement was arrested.

In view of the tragic losses sustained in the 1933-34 winter the Directors reluctantly cancelled plans for a Rose Show in 1934 and it must be admitted that the Rose Exhibitions held during the succeeding four years did not equal earlier events in number of entries. Notwithstanding the absence of many former small exhibitors, however, magnificent displays from the large gardens of Lieut.-Col. Rose, Mr. Henry Bertram, Mr. A.D. Heward and the late Mr. A.H. Trapnell, also lovely, non-competitive commercial displays, staged by E.D. Smith and Sons Limited, Sheridan Nurseries Limited, The Dale Estate Limited, the Ontario Agricultural College and other good friends, combined to compensate for the reduction in the number of small exhibitors. We were fortunate during much of that difficult period in having as Chairman of the Exhibiton Committee a man of outstanding organizing ability, whose effective work was performed without apparent effort, viz, the late Mr. P.L. Whytock. During the dark days Mr. Whytock and I each served additional two-year terms as President while Mr. D.C. Patton was elected to that office in 1940, and Mr. A.A. Norton in 1941-42. During that period those responsible for the direction of the Society's affairs were heartened by the arrival of strength from unexpected quarters, supplied by the late Leon Smith, Mr. D.C. Patton, Mr. A.A. Norton, Mr. E.W. Tyrill, and later Mr. F.F. Dufton, all of who soon began assuming responsibility and to all of whom the Society is indebted.

The outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, resulted in a perceptible loss of interest and it was decided in 1942 to suspend activities for the duration of the War. This decision undoubtedly was wise under the circumstances but, nevertheless, the re-establishment of the Society in the post-war years was a slow and painful process. We resumed operations in a limited way with a small membership of approximately 250 and, of course, very limited financial resources. Lieut.-Col. Rose was elected President for his second two-year term, to be followed in 1948-49 by myself and thereafter by Mr. F.F. Dufton (1950-51), Miss Mabel Stoakley (1952-53), Mrs. H.P. Marshall (1954-55) and Mr. Dufton again (1956-57).

At the Annual Meeting held on 6th October, 1954, a proposal to alter the title of the organization to "The Canadian Rose Society" was adopted, effective 1st January, 1955. This change, desirable in many respects, was made in recognition of the increasing Rose interest and activity in other Provinces. Our membership was again showing a healthy growth, particularly in British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia, due largely to the vigorous and sustained campaign

conducted by Mr. O.C. Bentley, then Chairman of the Membership Committee, and valuable contributions to our publications from members residing in these Provinces had served to make the Society national in character if not in name. Wide membership participation in the activities of the Society is highly desirable and, as Editor of the Year Book for many years, I should like herein to express my appreciation of the excellent co-operation of valued members residing elsewhere than in Ontario. In this connection it is only fair that I should pay special tribute to Mrs. J.J. Gallagher of Montreal and Mr. Archie Selwood of Vancouver whose assistance I had come to regard as indispensable. Notwithstanding the many cogent arguments in favour of nationalization this development brought with it many problems in organization which we were ill-equipped to solve satisfactorily. The Society was suffering from "growing pains" and the ever-increasing burden of labour was too much for voluntary effort while at the same time we could not afford the luxury of a paid staff. This situation still exists and only a substantially increased membership with correspondingly augmented funds, will permit extension of, and improvement in, services rendered, particularly to members who reside a long distance from the centre of operations.

Before leaving the matter of routine labour to which reference is made in the preceding paragraph I should like to commend the excellent work performed by those who have occupied the post of Secretary. I have already acknowledged the outstanding services of Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson (formerly Miss Mildred Galbraith), and others who have earned the gratitude of all members are: the late Paul B. Sanders, Miss Hazel A. Webster, Mr. J.M. Philp, Mr. John A. Berry, Mr. S.B. Bartlett, Mrs. N.H. Tarver and Mrs. J.H. Baillie.

What of the future? The publications I consider to be in capable hands although it might be well if the Rose Bulletin could be confined to its original purposes, viz, the dissemination of news items of interest, the presentation of cultural material of seasonal value to members, and the maintenance of friendly contact with all members but particularly those residing elsewhere than in the Toronto area. With respect to our Rose Show there has been serious retrogression and the reasons therefore seem obvious. The first of these, no doubt, is the disappearance of the large gardens such as those operated by deceased former members. On these loyal exhibitors the Exhibition Committee could always depend for an abundance of blooms of high quality. From the spectator standpoint they made the Show regardless of supplementary entries from many smaller exhibitors. The only moderately large private gardens remaining in Southern Ontario are located in areas where late spring frosts are prevalent and, therefore, blooms from

these sources are usually not available until after the Show date. Secondly, the recent surrender of the Decorative Section of the Schedule to a small but persistent pressure group whose enthusiasm for so-called "floral art" has eliminated many exhibitors who might otherwise stage entries in these classes - and who formerly did so. Perfection of bloom appears to have become entirely subordinated to arrangement and while our Decorative Score Card now accords 60 points for General Decorative Effect there is a movement afoot to have this generous allocation increased - at the expense of bloom quality. Is our Rose Show to continue as such or is to become merely a vehicle on which a handful of arrangement enthusiasts, bending to breezes from the South, may ride to a measure of ephemeral local fame? Observations at recent Shows indicate that at least some Decorative Judges have chosen to disregard the Score Card and have based their decisions entirely on arrangement. Under these circumstances it seems probable that genuine Rose lovers will choose to enjoy the Roses in their gardens rather than submit them to the appraisal of Judges who are conscious only of Hogarth curves, triangles, crescents or other geometrical figures. This may be a whim which will evaporate in due course but in the meantime the Decorative Section will languish with two or three entries per class in place of the fifteen to twenty to which we had become accustomed. Let us preserve the distinctive features of our Show and endeavour to maintain the high traditions of the past, not forgetting the faith, vision and integrity of the Society's founders.

*Fame is the scentless sunflower,
with gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
with sweets in every fold*

Oliver Wendell Holmes

LET IT SNOW (1960)
by Milton Cadsby, Editor "The Rose Bulletin"

In May 1959 it was apparent that severe winter damage had been suffered by roses, and other plants, in many parts of Canada and the Northern United States. A questionnaire on the damage suffered during the Winter 1958-59 was sent out to the members of The Canadian Rose Society. The reports from 150 members to the Editor of The Rose Bulletin forms the basis of this survey.

The cumulative information thus acquired has probably raised more questions than it has answered. Winter protection, so important in Canada, is a very controversial subject probably due to the innumerable factors which must be taken into consideration.

Freezing temperatures withdraw from the plant water contained within the plant cells. The more success a plant has in retaining its water against frost extraction, the greater will be its ability to resist injury. The plant contains two types of water; water that will not freeze even during sub-zero temperatures, and which in fact has all the characteristics of a solid, and water that is as easily frozen as tap water and known as free water. Those plants that have a high percentage of free water in proportion to bound water are usually less hardy than those with a smaller ratio between the two. In other words the more mature the wood the more resistance a plant should have to winter damage.

Mature plants will not be affected by gradual temperature changes but are seriously affected by sharp fluctuations. Plant cells are killed by the freezing of ice crystals within the cell wall. A sharp drop in temperature freezes the free water within the cell instead of starting its extraction by ice crystals forming in the intercellular spaces, frequently splitting the canes. This theory of cell damage is borne out by those members who planted in the fall of 1958, and had but little damage. The new plants were dormant and as long as they were not planted too early in the fall, and protected by hilling, remained dormant and escaped damage.

A good blanket of snow reduces the extreme fluctuations of winter temperatures and without it we must substitute coverings that are free from waterlogging, and yet have the insulating qualities required to retain the heat in the soil, and reduce the damaging effect of sharp temperature change. Hilling with soil is the best and most generally used protection, but it is only a substitute for the fine

insulating qualities of snow. If it were possible to rely on having a good blanket of snow we would be better off without hilling, as the sun hitting the slopes of the hills, in periods of thaw, causes the snow to melt.

Members reported abnormal winter damage in Alberta, Saskatchewan, some parts of Ontario, particularly in the Toronto area, and throughout the maritime provinces. Manitoba, Northern Ontario and Quebec reported no abnormal winter damage. Freezing temperatures covered all the areas but what accounted for the difference? We may conclude that up to a certain point constant cold itself will not cause serious plant damage. Most plants had some soft growth when winter struck and the vast majority of the members hilled their roses, but the difference lay in the depth of snow received - the perfect winter protection is a heavy blanket of snow that remains all winter. Those parts of Canada having the least damage had a good covering of snow all winter.

Do the cells of any particular variety have a greater resistance to frost damage? Not according to our survey. Two varieties of hybrid teas, namely 'Peace' and 'Crimson Glory', were reported by about one-third of the members as being resistant - a testimony to their vigorous constitution. However, many members reported 'Peace' as being very susceptible to winter damage and 'Crimson Glory' was not given any award for hardiness.

Little difference was reported in other varieties of hybrid tea roses, and I feel we may conclude that no variety is particularly resistant to winter damage, but recognize that a robust plant, well hardened and planted in a reasonably favourable location, will have the best chance of escaping serious damage. The strong growth of 'Peace' and 'Crimson Glory' would account for the many votes they received as the hardiest hybrid tea roses. The vigorous growth of these same varieties continuing into the late fall, and then being suddenly hit by a sharp frost, would account for the many members reporting them as being amongst the varieties hardest hit.

We recognize that there are a few extremely tender varieties, and certain types such as the tea rose that cannot be grown in colder climates, but there is no assurance that a selection of hybrid tea roses can be made that would be hardy enough to withstand the winter frost, without protection. The efforts of certain hybridizers, notably the late Walter Brownell, in the search for hardier types are to be commended, but in my humble opinion we are still in the very early stages of research.

Some of our members report their belief that red roses are the hardiest and the whites or yellows the most tender. This does not seem to be borne out by researchers, and possibly their conclusions are more a matter of coincidence than scientific fact.

The floribunda rose appear to be hardier than the hybrid tea varieties, but none of this species can claim superior resisting qualities. The new grandiflora roses are not as yet as widely grown as the older species. There are but a few varieties but reports would not indicate that they are more hardy than their parents, the hybrid tea and the floribunda. Shrub rose show almost complete hardiness. Climbing and pillar roses are tender, even in those areas reporting no damage to other varieties, and we think the reason is obvious. Even in those areas blessed with a fine blanket of snow this protection was not deep enough to protect the climbing varieties, and they suffered damage above the snow line. If these roses can be removed from the trellis, or the trellis hinged in such a manner that it can be placed horizontally on the ground, and then covered with earth, they can be protected equally as well as the dwarf varieties. However, the stiff canes of most varieties prevent this method being used, and the task of protecting the canes while they are erect is a difficult one.

It will be of interest to many of our members to note that with few exceptions winter-kill was more severe where metal collars were used in hilling up, regardless of the material placed inside of them. I have used cylinders made of heavy building paper quite successfully, and know of others that have had success with chicken wire. It would seem that the metal itself has a damaging effect.

It should be remembered, in considering the problems of winter protection, that we are protecting the virility of the plant as well as its physical form. A rose barely clinging to life due to winter damage will never become a satisfactory plant.

I believe that most of us have always thought that depth of planting had a bearing on winter hardiness, recommending 1-3 inches according to the severity of climate. The analysis has revealed no greater loss in those bushes planted with the bud at the surface; some authorities consider the bud to be the hardiest part of the plant.

We hope that research will develop a method by which the home gardener can induce dormancy more effectively than by withholding water and fertilizer, the methods presently used. Perhaps in the near future we will, as autumn's chilly winds approach, be able to cut the last blooms of summer and spray the bush with a magic elixir which will

speedily produce the required dormancy. From another spray a blanket of snow-like property will cover the entire rose garden.

Location of the rose bed is no doubt a factor to be considered. It should be remembered when setting up a rose garden that cold air flows down grade, as does water, and builds up at the lowest level. It can be dammed up or diverted. When air circulates there is less chance of injury than when cold air is bottled up by a dense hedge or close fence. It is, of course, important that the rose bed receive sun for at least half the day.

Frost damage of early spring growth is another problem we have to guard against. It will be found that certain varieties break their dormancy earlier and easier than others and these are the ones most likely to suffer damage in the spring. We should therefore be careful in the use of quick-acting fertilizer very early in the spring.

The reports did not indicate which understock was found to be hardiest, so far as survival of the plant grafted upon it is concerned. Rosa canina received more support than R. multiflora but not sufficient to form any definite conclusion. The Shafter stock (Dr. Huey) used in southern-grown American plants was felt by experienced growers to be decidedly tender, and this may account for the unsatisfactory experience some of our members have had with southern-grown plants. When ordering American-grown plants it would be advisable to order them on multiflora stock.

When all seems to have failed and your 'beloveds' appear quite dead in the spring, what can I say? Leave them alone! We can't tell if a plant is alive by appearance, even when winter-killed to the bud. Last spring I saw plants commence growing in Toronto as late as 30 July. It is true that some will be crippled for at least one season and others will perform satisfactorily; however, if a cripple does not regain its vigour by the second season it should be discarded. I am sure numerous roses were pulled out too soon last spring.

These many factors have made winter protection a challenging problem for rosarians. Why not apply some of these theories to your garden?

FIFTY YEARS OF ROSE BREEDING (1961)

F. L. Skinner, M.B.D., LL.D., Dropmore, Manitoba

It is over fifty years since I started to try and breed roses that would have the form and fragrance of the old roses I had known in Scotland, and still be hardy enough to grow in Manitoba without protection. At that time Rosa rugosa was considered one of the most promising parents to use with this objective in mind, and when I mentioned to Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum that I intended to use R. rugosa as one of the hardy parents in my rose breeding work, he complimented me highly on my choice. However, I did not have the success I had hoped for with R. rugosa. Using 'Mermaid' as pollen parent I secured approximately 2000 seeds that seemed quite meaty but none of them germinated. Using the pollen of 'Mme. Nobert Levavasseur' I managed to raise four hybrids, one of which was identical with the variety that later became known as 'F.J. Grootendorst'. This variety never produced seed for me, and as it killed back quite a bit I decided to send it to Mr. Macoun with the hope that it might prove quite hardy at Ottawa.

By crossing R. rugosa with our native R. acicularis I got hybrids that were much easier to work with than the straight species. 'Wasagaming', 'George Will' and 'Will Alderman' have these species hybrids as seed parent and they all have large, fragrant, well-formed flowers. 'Wasagaming' only flowers once but the other two continue to flower most of the summer. All three are quite fertile but any seedlings that I have raised from them have the same rose-pink colour that is so common to R. rugosa hybrids.

Hybrids were also raised from many of the garden roses and both R. blanda and R. acicularis, but the only really nice rose to come out of these crosses was 'Betty Bland' which has proven hardy as far north as the Peace River; and in the hands of other workers has given some interesting roses. Most of the hybrids of our native species were either misshapen or sterile or none of the earlier moss rose hybrids were worth looking at. I had been unable to get any hybrids from the old centifolia or Cabbage rose and by 1930 I felt I had gone as far as I could in the raising of hardy roses. True, I had succeeded in securing a hybrid from a China rose and a form of R. canina that had the ever-blooming habit, and full double fragrant blooms, but it lacked hardiness. After three generations of bushes I am only now getting hardiness into this type of flower. I have also managed to get hybrids from a form of R. altaica, known as R. hispida, and R. lutea that were hardy and had the bright yellow flowers of R. lutea, but they suffered badly

from Black Spot and only one of them now survives. This last survivor has never set seed for me but this past summer (1960) I was able to get quite a lot of seed on other roses from its pollen.

In 1939 while on a visit to the Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsio I saw a bush of the true R. laxa of Retzius, and as I was anxious to get something that would give us white roses, and felt that it would be useful in my work, I begged a sucker. R. laxa did very well at Dropmore, and I have scattered its seeds and plants throughout the Great Plains area. I was not long in finding out that it would mate readily with other roses and secured some very nice shrub roses in white and pink shades, but the public now wants only ever-blooming roses and there is little demand for these shrubs.

Among those who got R. laxa and some of its hybrids from me, was Mr. Robert Simonet of Edmonton and he has done some nice work with them. One of his hybrids, R. laxa x tea, is a tall-growing shrub with single flowers that are white flushed pink. It is hardy to the snow line and flowers from June until frost; not only that but it sets seed freely and its pollen is fertile. During the winter of 1958-59 I used this new shrub a great deal in my work and crosses made in the spring of 1959 germinated in the spring of 1960, and some of them are now four feet tall. These R. laxa hybrids seldom flower until at least three years old, but this year one flowered when barely 3 inches tall. Some, which have my 'China Rose' hybrid as parent, started flowering at about 15 inches tall and continued until frost - they were the typical 'China Rose' in colour, shape and fragrance.

While in England in 1947 I visited the National Rose Society's trial grounds at Hayward Heath and the Royal Horticultural Society's collection at Wisley. There I saw a number of the old roses that I thought would be useful due to their dwarf habit, among them being R. gallica officinalis and 'Souvenir d'Alphonse Lavallee'. Later on I was able to get either scions or plants of some of these very interesting dwarfs, and although they kill back to the snow line they flower freely without any protection, and a number of them will ripen their fruits out-of-doors here.

Many of these old roses have a fragrance and a charm all their own, but at the present time the public wants roses that will flower throughout the summer and these old roses are forgotten. However, I am still certain there is a place for these old roses, not only for their own sake, but it may be through them that we will at last have ever-blooming roses that will be sufficiently hardy to flower freely without protection, other than the snows of winter.

During the past winter of 1958-59 and 1959-60 I had both 'Souvenir d'Alphonse Lavallee' and R. gallica officinalis in pots and used them both as pollen and seed parents in conjunction with Simonet's Rosa laxa x tea, 'Independence', my hybrids of 'Donald Prior' and my 'China Rose' hybrids. There was a good germination of seed during the winter and quite a few started flowering when two or three months old; among them very good shades of red having 'Souvenir d'Alphonse Lavallee' as one parent. Some seedlings having the 'China Rose' hybrid as a parent were also precocious, but of course many, including the gallica hybrids, are slower coming into flower. It is possible that they may develop the ever-blooming habit after reaching maturity; and it may be that further breeding will have to be done to bring out this character. Cuttings were made of those that had nice flowers which were produced early and the original seedlings were left outside without protection to test their hardiness.

Whilst in Winnipeg in February 1960 visiting some keen gardening friends I was shown a tall-growing yellow rose that did not appear to be either 'Persian Yellow' or 'Harrison's Yellow'. It had been moved from Medicine Hat where it had been grown for years as the 'Yellow Rose of Texas', and while it was doing well in Winnipeg, having grown to 9 feet without any winter protection, it bore a certain resemblance to 'Persian Yellow' - yet there was a difference. I had never seen 'Persian Yellow' in this district more than 4 feet tall and on examining it closer I found it alive to the tips.

I was permitted to take some scions home which were grafted and started into growth. Before the snow had gone one of these grafts had given me one flower, which differed from 'Persian Yellow' in that it had a lot of good pollen - I have never been able to grow 'Persian Yellow' with any quantity of pollen. By good luck I had a number of potted roses coming into bloom, among them 'Independence' and several of my hybrids derived from 'Donald Prior', and the pollen of the yellow roses was used on as many of them as possible. To my surprise and pleasure most of these pollinations resulted in hips from which at maturity apparently good seeds were obtained. Though I have tried on several occasions to raise hybrids of 'Persian Yellow' I have never been able to get any seed to set from the small amounts of pollen available.

On the numerous occasions that I have tried to grow the 'Persian Yellow' roses it has always been the first in my garden to contract Black Spot, which eventually weakened it so much that it succumbed to the rigours of our winters. However, the grafts from the Winnipeg rose have finished their first summer at Dropmore, without a spot or blemish on

their leaves. That this rose should have produced so much good pollen, when 'Persian Yellow' has been notorious for its poor pollen, is a most interesting fact, and if it continues to give good pollen it will open up a new and interesting line of breeding in the search for hardy roses in Canada.

There is a rose for every taste. Whether we are newly awakened to flowers and delight in the dazzling display of Floribundas, or the most exquisite blooms of the classy Hybrid Tea; or whether our senses have developed still further and embrace the perfect rose of a more refined and delicate age; there is, I repeat, a rose for every taste.

Graham Stuart Thomas

ROSE CULTURE IN CANADA AT CONFEDERATION (1967)

by Harold C. Cross
Baie D'Urfe, Quebec

As our country approaches the Centennial celebration of Confederation, it is to be expected that greatly increased attention should be given to the Canada of the 1860's, including the political, social, industrial and agricultural developments of the period that culminated in our national unification. The conditions under which people lived and the forces then in operation working towards political unity, all become matters of intense interest to the present generation.

Even though a relatively minor aspect of Canadian culture in that period, gardening and particularly rose-growing, are surely natural subjects for investigation on the part of rose enthusiasts of today. We wonder: what types of roses were available, which varieties proved most suitable for Canadian conditions, how and where were rose plants obtained? The purpose of this sketch is to provide some of the facts and background material which will help us better to understand gardening conditions as they existed, and the stage of development which rose culture had reached at Confederation.

ROSES IN EARLY CANADA

The history of the rose in Canada is almost as old as the settlement of the country. The old French roses: gallica, damask, and centifolia were brought to this country by the early settlers from France. There is evidence that these were grown in many seigneurial gardens along the St. Lawrence River. R.W. Oliver assures us that there were roses in the garden of the Grey Nuns Hospital at Quebec as early as 1690! Hochelaga Depicta contains a map of Montreal made in 1759. Within the old fortified settlement on the banks of the river there is depicted in remarkable detail a series of gardens related to the various ecclesiastical institutions, including those of the Recollet Fathers, the Jesuits, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Hotel Dieu and others, as well as a few gardens belonging to individuals, such as the Governor de Vaudreuil. Just outside and north of the fortifications, was located an extensive private garden, the property of M. de Linieres. Remnants of the same Seminary gardens, adjoining Notre Dame Church, still existed at the time of Confederation.

FURTHER SETTLEMENT BRINGS ADDITIONAL ROSES

After the fall of New France in 1760 an increasing number of colonists and traders from Great Britain arrived in Canada; already quite a number of settlers had moved north into Nova Scotia from New England; later still, following the revolution of the American Colonies, there was a considerable influx of United Empire Loyalists from the border States of the new Union into eastern Canada. Through the years many of the newcomers from the British Isles or New England brought with them a love of gardening; some came from communities where the rose was a favourite flower, and of course, rose plants or cuttings were among the items brought from the old homes to the new; these roses in turn multiplied and were shared with neighbours and other members of the families. Rose growing thus became an accepted element of the Canadian way of life.

In my own garden we have a treasured rose bush which descends in direct line from a rose brought to Canada well over a century ago. The lady who kindly donated the plant tells the story: "My grandmother brought a rose bush to Montreal from her home in Antrim in 1848, and while at sea the ship in which she was sailing lost its rudder in a storm, and the voyage lasted three months, during which time the rose was kept alive with the share of rationed drinking water allotted to Mrs. _____." The hint of adventure and self-sacrifice in this incident suggests something of what was often involved in the determination by these settlers to bring along some of the "finer things of life" from the homeland to their new homes.

TOWN LIFE PERMITS GARDENING

Susanna Moodie concluded her volume Roughing it in the Bush, published in 1852, with these words: "If these sketches should prove the means of deterring one family from sinking their property, and shipwrecking all their hopes, by going to reside in the backwoods of Canada, I shall consider myself amply repaid for revealing the secrets of the prison-house, and feel that I have not toiled and suffered in the wilderness in vain." There is no doubt that Mrs. Moodie's grim picture of the frontier in the middle part of the nineteenth century is largely true. However, there was a pleasanter side to Canadian society in this period - life in the cities and towns such as Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and elsewhere.

The published correspondence of the family of the Bishop of Quebec, about 1849, gives a glimpse into home life of the times. Bishop Mountain's daughters were both keen gardeners. At Lennoxville, his daughter Harriet, married to Jasper Nicholls, Principal of Bishop's College, grew St.

George's roses and red phlox, we are told. At Quebec, daughter Kate cared for the garden at Bishops court, which contained morning glory, sweet peas and golden poppy. Kate was anxious that Harriet should ask Mrs. Nicholls, Senior, to send some seeds from England for the two gardens. She wrote "all the gentlemen in Quebec who keep nice gardens import their seeds from England".

It would seem this request was unnecessary, for in 1849, Wm. Lyman and Co. advertised in the Montreal Witness: "The undersigned having received their usual supplies of fresh garden seeds from London via Boston (the port of Montreal being closed in winter!) are prepared to execute orders for seeds with care and promptitude."

Richard Starke, an elderly resident of Montreal, wrote in 1897 a fascinating description of the gardens he had personally visited and enjoyed in his youth, located in what was then "the country" and later became the suburbs of the city. He tells of "Temple Grove", from 1837 to 1865 the summer residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice John S. McCord, which was widely known for its beautifully laid out grounds, featuring a special wild flower collection, rustic bridge, summer-house, espalier roses, shrubs and perennials. It was situated on Cote des Neiges Road, almost exactly where the present General Hospital stands. The ample slopes of Mount Royal and the rolling hills of the Island were used to advantage during the middle decades of last century, in establishing literally dozens of spacious residential properties featuring beautiful gardens and orchards.

NURSERIES TO MEET THE SITUATION

In the early Forties, James Dougall had established a widely known Rosebank Nursery at Amherstburg, Canada West, and regularly advertised in the Montreal Witness, published by his brother John Dougall. In 1849 he offered, in addition to flowering shrubs, fruit trees of many sorts, tulip bulbs, dahlias and peonies, "the finest varieties of June, Moss, Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetuals, Noisette, Bengal and Tea Roses, at very low prices". Undoubtedly these were imported from Great Britain, and propagated by budding. As an added "customer service", the Montreal Dougall maintained a large garden at the top of Mountain Street, where plants raised at Amherstburg, could be seen in bloom and ordered, "before eight o'clock in the morning".

A certain Dexter D'Everado seems to have conducted a 100-acre nursery in Welland County as early as 1837, which eventually became the Fonthill Nurseries of more recent days.

About 1855 D. W. Beadle operated a large nursery at St. Catharines; W. Holton of Hamilton and George Leslie near Toronto owned nurseries; all advertised roses for sale in current periodicals. A large firm at Rochester N.Y. did a considerable business throughout Upper Canada. Customs requirements evidently did not interfere with this trade. There is ample evidence that there were many nurseries at the time, available to meet the increasing demands for garden materials.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

Nothing contributed more to the development of agriculture and horticulture in Canada during the mid-century period, than the organization of numerous county agricultural societies and particularly of a Provincial Society. We find Essex County organized such a society about 1844, and their Fall Fair became an annual event of great community interest. The first Provincial Exhibition was held in Upper Canada in 1846, with \$1600 offered in prizes and 1150 entries. By 1868 this event had grown to the extent that 6620 entries were attracted, with \$13,304 in prizes.

The railroad-building boom in both Upper and Lower Canada in the 1850's resulted in a network of rail lines crisscrossing the Province, from Sarnia to Riviere du Loup. This undoubtedly made communications much simpler than in the stage coach and propellor boat period of travel. Agriculture, along with other aspects of community life, rapidly progressed in consequence.

These agricultural bodies naturally gave their greatest attention to the improvement in production and quality of grains, livestock, fruits and vegetables, with flowers definitely holding a minor position. However, the number of classes in the Provincial Exhibition for flowers gradually increased, usually in the form of "best collection of", and by 1865 there were 24 different flower classes listed in the show. Local horticultural societies were also on the increase; in 1863 we read news of the Toronto Gardeners' Improvement Society, and in 1867 the annual report of the Toronto Horticultural Society included reference to the Horticultural Gardens maintained by the Society for the benefit and enjoyment of the citizens.

THE ROSE IN COMPETITION

We find no special mention of roses in competition until the Provincial Exhibition at Cobourg in 1855. That year, while there was no class specially for roses, we learn that a special prize was awarded to Ellwanger and Barry, a nursery-exhibitor from Rochester, N.Y. for an exhibit of "50

varieties or roses". In 1857 at Kingston, H. Girouard of Hamilton, was awarded a prize of five shillings for "hybrid roses", and ten shillings special prize for a "collection of roses, 70 kinds" - no small accomplishments if he was an amateur grower, even today! Sir Edmund Head the Governor, paid an official visit to the show; the Baron de Longueuil was President of the Society that year, and an exhibitor for several years.

The Provincial prize list of 1859 included a class for "best collection of hybrid perpetual roses, not less than 12 blooms", which was won by the same H. Girouard already mentioned; W. Lunn of Montreal secured second, and John Gray of Toronto third. The last-mentioned was a keen competitor, as he won first prize in the same class five years later, and also an extra prize for a collection of Noisette, Tea and Bourbon roses. It is of interest that in 1866 there was a class "best two roses of any one variety", which is the first reference to variety specifically. By 1868, the class for at least 12 hybrid perpetuals required these to be named, and "three roses of any one variety" became a new class. These were indications of a growing interest in rose exhibiting. We note also in 1866 a class "for best floral arrangement or design", possibly the first occasion in Canada of a competition in flower arrangements!

In Lower Canada, gardening interest was equally keen. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860, chiefly for the purpose of opening the new Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence, at the great Provincial Exhibition held in the newly-built Crystal Palace in Montreal, the Horticultural Department was a main feature. A news report states: "For the first time our enterprising and ably conducted Horticultural Society has a good place in which to exhibit the treasures and beauties of the gardens of Montreal, and well have our gardeners availed themselves of this advantage".

D. W. BEADLE, LAWYER-NURSERYMAN

About this time there emerges on the gardening scene a man who might well be considered Canada's first qualified horticulturist, and who was to provide organizational, scientific and literary leadership in this field during the decade before Confederation and for some time after. Delos W. Beadle, B.A., LL.B., for one of his generation, had unusual educational qualifications for such a task. Beadle was a lawyer-turned-nurseryman for reasons of health. Born at St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1823, he attended Yale College and graduated in 1844; he received his B.A. (ad eundem) from Toronto University two years later; in 1847 received his LL.B. from Harvard, and was called to the Bar in New York City in 1848, where he practised law for six

years. His failing health at only thirty-two made it necessary for him to seek an outdoor life, and with the assistance of his father he established a nursery business about 1855 in St. Catherines, in which he continued until his retirement in 1887. The rest of his life he spent in Toronto, a student of nature and botanical research, until his death in 1905.

His large experimental nursery must have been a time-consuming responsibility, yet in 1861 he was appointed secretary of the Fruit Growers Association of Upper Canada, and continued such until 1887. The Association President, Dr. William Saunders (Experimental Farm Ottawa), in his annual address of 1884, spoke of Beadle as the man "to whom the Association owes its present high position and influence, more than to any other, past or present".

After the Hon. George Brown established The Canadian Farmer, a newspaper which circulated in all the settled sections of Canada, Beadle edited the Horticultural Department for many years. The publication by the F.G.A. of the Canadian Horticulturalist was undertaken in 1878 with him as editor. It was from this periodical that R.W. Oliver obtained the "first published list of recommended roses for Canada". In 1862 Beadle was appointed a corresponding member of the Royal Horticultural Society, which kept him aware of world-wide developments in his field. There is evidence of his correspondence with gardeners in all parts of Canada, so that it could be said "his statement on horticultural matters are everywhere looked upon as authoritative and reliable".

FIRST DEFINITIVE WORK ON HORTICULTURE

It was inevitable that such a man, in view of his unique qualifications and practical experience, should feel impelled to write the first definitive book on Canadian horticulture. It was titled The Canadian Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener, published in Toronto in 1872, a book of 400 pages covering every phase of gardening in detail, illustrated with drawings and sketches. Now, for the first time, the Canadian gardener had available the "know-how" of gardening, specifically applied to his own peculiar climatic conditions.

For the rose hobbyist of course, the most fascinating part of the book is the section on Roses. It reveals that the author writes from actual experience about rose-growing, and loves the Queen of Flowers. He is almost lyrical in his reference to her charms; he addresses himself to Canadian gardeners who "have beautiful roses in their hearts", a phrase which is part of the opening sentence of the classic Book About Roses, by the famous English rosarian Dean S.

Reynolds Hole, first president of the National Rose Society. In his use of this quotation, Beadle indicates he was familiar with Hole's book, published in England in 1869.

Beadle's cultural directions for growing the rose cover the entire range: choice of location, judicious selection of varieties, soil, drainage, pruning, garden pests, fertilizers, even winter protection. One finds it remarkable how similar his advice is to that found in any modern book on rose culture. A detailed description of budding methods implies that this propagating technique was then current practice in Canada.

ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR CANADIAN ROSES

The main interest for the roseman lies in the fact that we have here the first published critical examination by name, of the varieties being grown at that time in Canada, and including considerations of colour, hardiness, blooming habits, etc. The modern rose grower will be surprised at the number of these roses of one hundred years ago, which are still available from nurseries specializing in old garden roses. Let us examine his analysis, as much as possible using his terms.

Climbing Roses: he believes Canadians must content themselves with the hardy Prairie climbers (*R. setigera*), or those with a large infusion of Prairie blood. They are strong growers, flowers are borne in large clusters. The best are: 'Queen of the Prairies', 'Baltimore Belle', 'Gem of the Prairies', and the Ayrshire rose 'Queen of the Belgians'.

(2) Summer Roses, i.e. roses which bloom chiefly in June; he considers the very best include: 'Aureti', 'Boule de Nanteuil', 'Cabbage or Common Provence' (he suggests it is probably the oldest type in existence), 'Coupe de Hebe', 'Charles Lawson', 'Duchess of Buccleugh', 'Kean', 'Madame Plantier', 'Madame Hardy', 'Paul Ricaut', 'Persian Yellow' and 'Vivid'. Another rose 'Oeillet Parfait', which he notes looks like a striped carnation, is unusual and attractive.

Of the Mosses he recommends: 'Common Moss', 'Crested', 'Glory of the Mosses', 'Laneii', 'Luxembourg', 'Nuits de Young'.

(3) Autumn Roses, also known as Remontants or Hybrid Perpetuals; he warns that many so-named yield very few autumn flowers; varieties which "will challenge the attention of every passer-by and compel him to pause and admire" are: 'Achille Gounod', 'Baron Haussman', 'Boule de Neige', 'Comtesse de Chabillant',

'Charles Lefebvre', 'Charles Verdier', 'Dr. Lindley', 'Duchesse de Caylus', 'Duke of Edinburgh', 'Fisher Holmes', 'Felix Genero', 'Gloire du Ducher', 'John Hopper', 'Lord Macaulay', 'La Rhone', 'Marechal Vaillant', 'Maurice de Pontbriand', 'Madame Alfred de Rougemont', 'Madame la Baronne de Pontbriand', 'Madame Marie Cirodde', 'Mademoiselle Annie Wood', 'Prince Camille de Rohan', 'Pierre Notting', 'Pitord', 'Prince de Parcia', 'Prince Humbert', 'Senateur Vaisse', 'Souvenir de Ponsard', 'Souvenir de William Wood', 'Thorin', 'William Griffith', 'Xavier Olibo'; 'General Jacqueminot' while loose and open, also 'Geant des Batailles' and 'La Reine' are worth growing if one has room.

There is an informative comment: "While we have not yet attained to that general enthusiasm in the cultivation of the rose in Canada, that demands a Provincial Rose Show, where each flower is critically examined, the varieties recommended will be hard to beat, if grown by those who do have opportunity to exhibit".

(4) Monthly Roses, these are chiefly related to the China rose he explains, all are too tender to endure exposure to Canadian winters in his opinion, but suitable for potting and to be grown indoors. Teas: 'Alba Rosea', 'Archimede', 'Bougere', 'Devonienis', 'Gloire de Dijon', 'Marechal Niel', 'Madame Villermoz', 'Madame Margottin', 'Niphetos', 'President', 'Souvenir d'Elise Vardon', 'Souvenir d'un Ami', 'Triomphe de Guillot Fils'; Bourbons: 'Modele de Perfection', 'Emotion', 'Rev. H. Dombrain', 'Souvenir de Malmaison'; Noisette: 'Lamarque'.

RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION

Here, then, we have a list of the rose varieties grown and recommended by the most knowledgeable rosarian in Canada one hundred years ago; these undoubtedly were the roses grown by most Canadian rosemen at the time of Confederation.

We have sketched something of the increasing interest in rose-growing as Canada approached Confederation; noted the regular importation of the latest varieties after introduction in Britain and the Continent, and made available in many Canadian nurseries; observed the keen participation in the rose classes at the annual horticultural shows, and the formation by gardeners of many societies for mutual help, and finally have seen a developing horticultural literature.

At this Centennial period it is appropriate that modern rose enthusiasts should pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to such men as Delos W. Beadle, James Dougall and others of the pre-Confederation generation for their

contribution to the Genus Rosa. "We reap where others have sown".

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5. Since the railway to Portland was not opened until 1853, such supplies were conveyed from Boston to Montreal by road transport, i.e. stage coach.
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THE EXPO ROSE GARDEN (1968)

BY Theo Mayer, Editor

Our revels now are ended. The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous pavilions, the eye-catching and technological wonders that were Expo '67 are now a cherished memory to the more than 50 million visitors who delighted in all this great show had to offer. Expo was indeed the stuff that dreams are made on. But it was much more; it was proof that dreams can be realized when Canadians co-operate. The success of the fair leads one to hope that the twentieth century may yet belong to Canada. The great exposition is now over and at this writing (November, 1967) the future of the buildings and site is somewhat in doubt. However, some of the attractions that enthralled visitors will remain to delight future guests for many years. Among these one of the most interesting is the Expo Rose Garden.

Thanks to the genius and industry of Jack McIntyre, the Montreal Rotary, Expo officials, and the City of Montreal the Expo Rose Garden enjoys a naturally beautiful site, one which few, if any, of the world's great rose gardens can rival. St. Helen's Island, which the great navigator and colonizer Samuel de Champlain named for his child bride some 350 years ago, lies in mid-stream where the mighty St. Lawrence plies her way between the Island of Montreal and the south shore communities of St. Lambert and Longueuil. Long before Expo St. Helen's Island was a playground for Montrealers, and the Helene de Champlain Restaurant, located roughly in its centre, was a favourite rendezvous for couples, young and old, on weekends. It is in front of this restaurant, which affords such an inspiring and yet peaceful view of the St. Lawrence River and the south shore beyond, that the rose garden has been laid out. The main garden is enclosed and lies a few feet below the terrace in front of the restaurant, geometrically shaped beds - crescents, circles and rectangles - giving an overall pleasing effect. Other beds have been planted outside the garden proper near the river bank, and to the west, where interesting pieces of modern sculpture are located, bushes have been planted in beds beside the paths leading up to the enclosed garden.

The original plan of the garden, as envisioned by Jack McIntyre, called for 10,000 bushes, that is 100 each of 100 different varieties to celebrate our centennial. While this idea was not carried out exactly, the total of more than 12,000 bushes of some three score varieties planted on the site makes the undertaking one of the most ambitious of its kind in Canada. Many countries co-operated by sending rose bushes to the fair. In addition to a large number donated by sources in Canada and the United States, varieties were

also received from Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, New Zealand and other countries. In general an effort was made to plant only one variety in each bed, and, when this was done, the result was most often striking; in some beds varieties were mixed and the overall effect was not so pleasing.

Considering Montreal's climate and the fact that the bushes could only be planted in the spring of 1967, the general performance of most varieties has been outstanding. While they lacked something in height - they should attain their full stature in 1968 when they become firmly established - their bloom production in both quality and quantity left in most cases little to be desired. Among the hybrid teas King's Ransom showed to particular advantage, and the orange blend Charming Vienna, a profuse bloomer, was most attractive. Shannon, from Ireland, showed an exceptionally good deep pink, while Golden Salute shone as a good clear yellow with very double flowers which appeared to be non-fading when open. Among the more popular hybrid teas, Peace and Ena Harkness more than lived up to expectations, but some others were disappointing. Tropicana lacked vigor and Perfecta, sent from Germany, was very weak with blooms of inferior quality; my experience has been that this is a difficult variety to grow in exposed locations, and it may be that the winds sweeping across the garden from the St. Lawrence are just too much for it. Of the novelties in the hybrid tea class, Utrio Moskvyy was the most interesting, if only because it was sent over from the U.S.S.R. A good number of these Russian roses were mass-planted in two crescent beds on each side of the steps leading to the terrace in front of the restaurant, where they attracted much curious attention from visitors. Utrio Moskvyy is a low-growing yellow with semi-double flowers; it opens loosely but holds its colour fairly well. Certainly it is not the best yellow H.T., but there are many poorer ones in commerce today, and it was interesting to have visual evidence that Russia concerns herself with aesthetic things as well as with rockets and outer space exploration.

On the whole, the floribundas at Expo lagged behind the hybrid teas in development. However, there were some exceptions. Neues Europe (New Europe) was particularly noteworthy with its fire red blooms borne in profusion on well-shaped plants. Canadian Centennial, which has caused such a furor, is a rose I am coming to like more when it is properly employed. It must be mass-planted if it is to be effective, and the Expo gardeners did this to perfection. Several beds of Canadian Centennial, laid out by the paths leading to the garden proper, were really eye-catching, for the colour of this variety is truly dazzling in bright sunlight.

A few hybrid rugosas, Hansa and F.J. Grootendorst, were growing in the garden. Unfortunately, these were positioned in the same beds with, albeit behind, floribundas and hybrid teas. The planners would have been advised to locate these in separate beds. A few miniatures were employed but these were not named and were not too effective. Several climbers were trained on the fences enclosing the garden and a very few standards were employed in the garden proper. The decision to plant very few climbers and standards was, I think, a wise one, for the difficulty of protecting these types of roses in the Montreal area would not make any extensive planting of them a sensible undertaking.

June 26th saw the official opening of the garden in front of the Helene de Champlain Restaurant. Among those who participated in the ceremonies were Jack McIntyre, Deputy Commissioner Robert Shaw, Pro-Mayor Staunton of Montreal, and Postmaster General Jean Pierre Cote. After the opening, Bobby Gimby, with local elementary school children singing his famous song Canada, led the specially invited guests to the Russian pavilion for lunch. Some 250 guests attended this function, with the Canadian Rose Society represented by Ernie Jubien, Harold Cross and your editor. The main address was given by Mr. Richard Evans of Utah, President of Rotary International. Jack McIntyre, in his remarks, came up with a most interesting idea, namely that June 26th become National Rose Day in Canada. This suggestion, it seems to me, is one that should receive the careful consideration of the Canadian Rose Society and of all those Canadians interested in growing our favourite flower.

The Expo Rose Garden unquestionably has some faults. The unfortunate mixing of bushes in some beds has already been mentioned. In addition some varieties are not labeled, and in a few other cases the name stakes contain errors (Neues Europa, for example, is marked as a hybrid tea instead of a floribunda). In some cases the country donating the bushes is indicated on the name stake; in many others the name of the donor is absent. Such inconsistency is, of course, to be deplored. One could have wished also that a section of the garden had been set aside to feature the various species roses which are native to Canada. However, these oversights are, in the main, minor, and many can, and probably will, be corrected in the future. The City of Montreal will maintain and operate the garden as an attraction to all garden-lovers and tourist for, it is hoped, many years to come.

In location, design and appeal, the Expo Rose Garden on St. Helen's Island is a worthy addition to the great rose gardens of North America, and those who love both roses and Canada can look on it with pride as by no means the least of the many achievements that have marked our centennial year.

GERMINATION OF ROSE SEEDS (1969)

by Dr. Felicitas Svejda

Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario

The living seed is a very complex form of life. It is able to endure a very great amount of drought, heat and cold to which the growing plant would succumb. A protective mechanism, which is not understood, prevents the seed from germinating until certain conditions of its environment have been met. The length of the dormant period varies with seeds from different rose cultivars and also with seeds from a single cultivar.

Even if conditions of the environment are favourable, certain chemical and physical changes have to take place before a dormant seed is capable of germinating. The time during which these changes take place is called the after-ripening period. Some seeds will germinate only when after-ripened at low temperature, i.e., when stratified. Stratification is a method for after-ripening seeds in a moist medium for certain lengths of time at temperatures between 37 and 41 degrees F. Some seeds germinate more readily if after-ripened at 68 degrees F and then stratified.

Not all roses have seeds that are difficult to germinate. Depending on the type of rose and on the climatic conditions to which the plant was exposed during seed development, certain seeds will germinate without an after-ripening period. A number of roses have seeds that germinate readily after 2 or 3 months' stratification. Other roses have seeds that germinate sporadically even after 5 or 6 months' stratification. It is easy to realize, then, why an amateur gardener might not understand why his seeds did not germinate.

Like the seed of the peach, cherry and plum, the rose seed is enclosed in a hard shell that prevents water absorption and gaseous exchange of the embryo. Germination can be accelerated by removal of the shell. Different means may be used to remove the hard shell, but no matter what the method, the seed must be carefully handled so that the embryo is not injured. The shell can be abraded with a file or sandpaper, or it can be partially removed by soaking in concentrated sulfuric acid.

I have used a small rotary file to make the abrasion. A single seed, held in a pair of short, needle-nosed pliers, was pressed lightly against the file which rotated at 5000 r.p.m. In spite of careful manipulation, removal of the shell by this method did not promote germination.

Seeds from 'Ekta', a hardy shrub rose of the R. gallica group, were used to study the effectiveness of different seed treatments. Three treatments, filing with a rotary file, soaking one hour in concentrated sulfuric acid, and immersion for one minute in water of 194 degrees F were studied alone and in combination with two ways of after-ripening. The two after-ripening treatments were: stratification for 5 months at 40 degrees F; and storage in moist sand at 68 degrees F for 5 months and then 5 months' stratification at 40 degrees F.

The most effective treatment combinations were soaking for one hour in concentrated sulfuric acid and stratification for 5 months at 40 degrees F, or storage in moist sand at 68 degrees F for 5 months and then 5 months' stratification at 40 degrees F. Filing and stratification were less effective than stratification alone. Germination of hot-water-treated seeds was promoted only if the seeds were kept for 5 months at 68 degrees F before stratification. Since water temperature and time of immersion are critical and the reaction of different seeds is not predictable, immersion in hot water is not recommended.

Suitable treatments for rose seeds that are difficult to germinate are either soaking in sulfuric acid and stratification, or a combination of warm and cold treatment. Each treatment has disadvantages. The acid treatment is laborious because the seeds have to be washed several times afterwards to remove the burnt tissues and the free acid. It will produce satisfactory results with most seeds, but it is not suitable for seeds that float in water. The warm-cold treatment has the decisive disadvantage that it is difficult to balance the time period at 68 degrees F with the time period at 40 degrees F because the temperature requirements for after-ripening varies for different seeds. A prolonged warm period can induce secondary dormancy, which has to be broken like primary dormancy, by stratification. Secondary dormancy refers merely to a dormant condition that has been inflicted in mature seeds. The treatment of secondary dormancy does not differ from that of primary dormancy.

The hardy rugosa hybrids used in our breeding program produce only floating seeds. Satisfactory results were achieved with these seeds by either: stratification for 5 months at 40 degrees F, one month at 68 degrees F and 5 months at 40 degrees F, or 2 months at 68 degrees F and 4 months at 40 degrees F. We are still experimenting to find a combination that produces best results with most seeds.

SASKATCHEWAN'S NATIVE ROSES (1970)

by Percy H. Wright
Saskatoon, Sask.

Saskatchewan is the home of three distinct species of rose: Rosa Macounii, diploid; Rosa suffulta, triploid; and Rosa acicularis, hexaploid. For those readers who have not studied the significance of these terms, they mean roughly that the first has plant cells of normal size, the second, double size and content; the third triple size and content.

We do not expect hybrids between species with different chromosome numbers to be fertile, although pollen cells are produced by nature in such abundance that a proportion of them usually attain fertility. Hybrids between Macounii and suffulta are triploids, and hence infertile mostly. Hybrids between suffulta and acicularis are pentaploids, and the same statement applies to them. Hybrids between diploids and hexaploids, however, are tetraploids, and may be completely fertile.

Years ago I went into the bush and attempted to identify a patch of wild roses before I used them as mother parents for future seedlings, and was vexed with myself when I discovered that I could not be sure that they were either Macounii or acicularis. They seemed to have some of the characters of each.

I decided to put on the pollen I had with me in any event, and got seed and eventually three seedlings. The pollen I used was that of Harison's Yellow, a tetraploid. Two of the seedlings were practically white flowered and I discarded them. The third was a pale bicolour, with traces of both pink and yellow. I was attracted by its delicate pastel colouring, named it Hardy Salmon, and decided to propagate it. I was amazed, however, when it proved to be completely fertile. Its numerous heps, of course, prove that the wild plant I had chosen as its mother was also a tetraploid, and almost certainly a chance hybrid between Macounii and acicularis. No wonder I had had trouble to identify it.

Rosa suffulta, as it grows in the dry wheatfields of Saskatchewan, rarely attains a foot of height. Further north, however, where soils are deeper and rainfall more abundant, it may attain three feet, at least for some strains. This interesting tetraploid is surprising for several features, but particularly for its fall blooming. If cut to the ground in the spring, it will bloom in the fall right to the doors of winter. As a parent of hybrids



BROWN VELVET, Hybrid Tea
(McGredy — New Zealand — 1982)
Parentage: Mary Sumner x Kapai
(Courtesy of Sheridan Nurseries Limited)

with Hybrid Teas it has the handicap of transmitting susceptibility to rose rust.

Rosa Macounii is of intermediate height, four to five feet, and has scarlet heps of a round shape, held erect; thorns may be few on the upper parts of the branches. Apparently it gradually merges with Rosa blanda to the eastward, and with Rosa pisocarpa to the westward. Here in Saskatchewan, where the typical Macounii is roughly intermediate between blanda and pisocarpa, clones which are quite near blanda may be found as segregates in the wild; and so may also be found clones which are quite near pisocarpa. It is a question whether blanda, Macounii, and pisocarpa should be recognized as species, or as three geographical sub-species of one ancestral species.

Rosa acicularis, despite what the taxonomic books so often say, is the tallest of the three species, usually six feet, and occasionally up to eight. It has exceedingly closely packed slender spines on its branches (hence the name, which means "needles"). The heps are bottle-shaped, crimson and pendant.

Of these fundamental species, acicularis blooms first, and gets a proportion of its flowering over before the rose curculio appears. Macounii blooms next, late June to early July, which brings out its buds right in the worst part of the curculio season. Suffulta blooms last, and may give a good proportion of its bloom after the curculio has departed for the year.

The naturally occurring doubles and semi-doubles of our native roses are especially interesting. The first one with which I became acquainted was named 'Athabasca', because it was found in the general area of the smaller of the two Alberta lakes bearing this name, not too far northwest of Edmonton. It exists in several strains, which vary in value. Its semi-doubleness may be due to its being of hybrid ancestry, Macounii x acicularis. I wish some geneticist would find the time and curiosity to make a cytological examination of it, to determine its chromosome number definitely.

Another valuable double is 'Mrs. Mina Lindell', which was found by a farm woman of South Dakota on a hillside in that state, and named for her by Dr. N.E. Hansen, who also introduced it. The flowers approach those of Betty Bland in attractiveness and worth. I suspect that the Lindell rose may be a hybrid between Macounii and suffulta, and again wish that someone would make a definitive chromosome count. Its height is intermediate between those of the two species which may be its parents, and the fewness of its heps suggests a hybrid ancestry. If it did not sucker so freely

it would be a valuable hedge plant where a dwarf hedge is wanted.

The double-flowered strains of suffulta are almost certainly pure suffultas, and are far more double than either of the clones named above. "Woodrow" was found near Woodrow, Saskatchewan, and "John Allan" was found near Minot, North Dakota. Two further strains of double suffultas have been reported, one of them quite recently, by Prof. D.R. Robinson, extension horticulturalist of the University of Saskatchewan. The double suffultas would long ago have become popular as dwarf rose plants approaching miniatures in character, if they did not share the species characteristic of susceptibility to rose rust.

The most important hybrid involving the intercrossing of suffulta and tender roses, at least to date, is 'Assiniboine', which was originated by Mr. Henry Marshall of Brandon, Manitoba. He used pollen of suffulta on pistils of the Floribunda 'Donald Prior', which has flowers of a brilliant red. The hybrid shares most of this brilliant red colour, and blooms freely in August and later. Its handicap is that it is no more double than 'Donald Prior'. However, I understand that Mr. Marshall has recently originated new varieties which are of similar general character but more double.

I have a notion that the use of the genes of suffulta in rose breeding has just barely begun, and that there is an important future awaiting the rosarian who will develop this line of hybrids to further achievement. The place of suffulta genes in the roses of the future will depend upon breaking the linkage with susceptibility to rose rust, but I believe the breakage will be achieved. After all, roses with only a little of the hardiness of Rosa suffulta and otherwise of the general character of Hybrid Teas or Floribundas will be welcomed over an enormous area of Canada and the United States, where not too much hardiness is in demand but where not too much is needed.

THE CARE AND NURTURE OF A ROSE SOCIETY (1978)

or

HOW TO PLAN, PRUNE, FEED AND SHOW YOUR ROSE SOCIETY IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE DISEASE AND ENCOURAGE MAXIMUM GROWTH

by Colin Lock

The following article is an attempt to give some background to the discussions and arguments which have been considered by the Committee on Constitution of the Canadian Rose Society in their meetings. It is not meant as an accurate historical record and does not attempt to present the views of that Committee. Necessarily, it reflects the biases of the author who hopes it will invoke comment and a wider knowledge of the problems and workings of the Canadian Rose Society.

What is the Canadian Rose Society? What does it do for Canadian Rosarians? Does it do whatever it does well or badly? Why does it have difficulty growing beyond 1,000 members? Why does it have a turnover of 20% of its members annually? What should the Canadian Rose Society do for Canadian Rosarians? If you can answer all these questions correctly, then clearly you are the only person in Canada who can, and I shall be only too pleased to resign as Chairman of the Committee on Constitution in favour of you, since all our problems will be over. In the meantime, I shall address myself to some of these questions in order to show you the problem.

What is the Canadian Rose Society? Members of the Board of Directors, particularly those from Toronto will tell you it is a National Society representing all Canadian Rosarians. People from other parts of the country have said that it is a Toronto Society, with little interest in other parts of the country. Both groups are wrong. Based on membership statistics, the Canadian Rose Society is primarily an Ontario Society. Numbers differ, but there seems to be a consensus that 25-30% of our Canadian members come from Toronto while about 65-70% of our Canadian members come from Ontario. Now within Ontario, these figures are not unreasonable since Toronto has a population of about 2,000,000 out of a total Ontario population of 7,000,000, and most of the northern part of the Province is either rock or muskeg, neither of which is noted for its ability to support the growth of roses. What about the remaining 15,000,000 people in Canada? We can reduce this by about 6,000,000 since the C.R.S. has always been an anglophone society, but this still leaves 9,000,000 people. I have heard two suggestions, namely that Southern Ontario is the banana belt and you cannot grow roses elsewhere in Canada,

or, that the C.R.S. is only of interest to dedicated rosarians, people who specialize in roses and that one needs a certain number of bushes before one is likely to become interested in joining the C.R.S. Neither of these arguments stands up to close examination. Admittedly, the climate in much of Canada is much harsher than in Southern Ontario, but why do we have so few members in British Columbia?

On my visits to the B.C. coast and Vancouver Island, I have seen magnificent roses, probably better than Ontario roses, and the climatic conditions appear to be close to those in Great Britain where the rose is the flower, *ne plus ultra*. Further, an active rose society flourishes in Calgary so clearly they can grow roses there. In addition why do we lose 20% of our membership each year? I know people die, move into apartments, get blackspot, etc., but 20%? Anyway, we should be encouraging apartment dwellers to grow miniature roses. I might add that lack of interest in other parts of the country is not an accusation that can be made against most of the members of the Board of Directors in my experience. Many are from Toronto, however, and all are from Southern Ontario and I will address this problem later.

What does the C.R.S. do for Canadian Rosarians? As far as I can see, the C.R.S. is a dichotomy. On the one hand, it tries to act as a National Society, and based on the membership distribution, it fails miserably. On the other hand, it tries to provide a local programme in the Toronto area. Again, based on participation it is not terribly successful. As I have noted, the membership from Toronto is perhaps 300 from a total population of close to 3,000,000 in the Metro area. One would expect a local Toronto membership of about 900 by comparison with the Hamilton and District Rose Society which has a membership of 125 drawing on a population of 400,000. Further, a recent tour of Toronto area gardens organized by the C.R.S., although relatively well attended, only drew two people from the City of Toronto.

In order to find possible reasons for the problems of the Society, a questionnaire was sent to all members in 1974. A good proportion of you replied (approximately 30%), sufficient for a valid statistical analysis to be made of the results. The profile of the typical rosarian drawn from the Survey is a person who grows about 50 rose bushes, lives near a horticultural society and is a member of it, but does not live near a specific rose society. The average member has belonged to the C.R.S. for 3-5 years. Members left because they were dissatisfied or felt the fees were too high. The Annual was rated very highly, much more so than the Rosarian, probably because the latter is too Ontario/Toronto oriented. The same is true of the National Rose Show. The slide competition was not highly rated,

particularly out West, nor was the slide library. (I wonder if this has changed now that the competition has been organized by the Vancouver and Calgary Rose Societies for the past three years?) There were mixed reactions to the judging school, probably because it only operated in Toronto. There was a strong indication that most members felt they would like to interact more at a local level and would even go along with a fee increase to accomplish this.

With these opinions before us, a committee of George Roberts, Keith Laver and myself was formed in late 1975 in order to come up with some recommendations to the Board of Directors on how to fulfil these needs. Our first (March '76) proposals were primarily aimed at the possibility of forming regional or local chapters, and the reconstruction of the Society based on these chapters. We envisaged two situations: one, the formation of a chapter within an existing rose or horticultural society. In this case little would change except that the members of the Chapter would elect their own representative to the Board of Directors. The second situation would involve the formation of new local chapters and the development of local society activities. We recommended greater decentralization of the Society, with the National Show especially, but also the National Slide Competition, being organized outside of Toronto much more often. These principals have been retained in our later proposals, which have been published in the Rosarian. Further, we recommended that the method of election of the Board of Officers, such as the President, etc. be changed so as to provide greater opportunity for these people to come from outside the Toronto area.

This report met some fairly stiff criticism from the Board, and a second report was drawn up giving some of the rationale behind our proposals. This statement of policy, included as a preamble to the second proposal (April 22/76) was clearly convincing since it received unanimous support from the Board and I reproduce it here.

"The Society we envisage would be a National Society based upon a foundation of strong local chapters. The President (or Chairman) of each local chapter would be a Director of the Society. The Society would be administered by an Executive Committee responsible to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors would meet once or twice a year at a National Meeting, held in conjunction with the National Show. The principal activities of such a society would be the publication of the Annual and the Canadian Rosarian, providing representation to international bodies, fostering the founding of local chapters, accrediting the national judges, organizing the National Show and the National Slide Competition (both by delegation to local chapters), promote and encourage education concerning the

rose and act as a coordinator for all rose activities at the National level. For the immediate future (because of membership distribution) we envisage the Executive Committee (and thus the "Head Office" of the C.R.S.) as being based in Ontario."

This seemed a reasonable basis for operation and had three important implications:

- (1) The C.R.S. would not try to provide local service for Toronto. This would be done through local chapters, which would have to be formed.
- (2) As membership increased in other parts of the country, the Executive would move around the country.
- (3) There would much more decentralization of C.R.S. activities.

At this point we now had to deal more carefully with details and the Committee was expanded to include Sylvia Lyzaniwsky and Jim Whytock. Third and fourth drafts were prepared, in which increasing emphasis was placed on the details of how we could get such a society to function. You have seen a copy of the fourth proposal in the Rosarian and I will not repeat it here. I may say that although my Committee has brought in these proposals, which have been approved by the Board of Directors, I have very serious reservations about the whole thing. Most of the finances of the C.R.S. go to producing the two publications, the Annual and the Rosarian, and most of you will agree that this is as it should be. We have no real place to save money, therefore, since the publications, particularly the Annual, are the one feature from which every member of the C.R.S. can benefit. Thus, although our proposals are aimed at increasing the membership of the C.R.S. by making it more relevant to people outside Toronto, we cannot afford to make any changes which will adversely affect our present membership. Clearly the plan to encourage the formation of several Toronto chapters could do just this, since Rosarians might decide to belong to a local society which they felt met their needs in preference to the C.R.S. This certainly happens in Hamilton, Windsor, Ottawa, London, Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal.

One way we have attempted to solve this problem is to try and phase in as many of these ideas as possible over a time period until we are forced to change our legal constitution. Thus, the Slide Show is now run by local societies and there will be greater encouragement for local societies to run the National Show. (This has been done before, although not often.) Further we have decided to let you decide whom you want for your Regional Director, rather

than have someone nominated for you by the Board.

Before we can go much further, and irrevocably change the Society's Constitution, we must have some indication of more widespread interest in the C.R.S. as shown by increased participation of local societies and by an increase in membership outside Ontario. I also hope that with the formation of Toronto Chapters, the Toronto members will continue to belong to the Society and indeed increase membership in the C.R.S., since they have been the backbone of the Society up to now. Having written all this material, it appears as if I am effectively saying that I do not have a solution. That is correct, and in fact is what I stated at the beginning. We have tried to draw up a blueprint for a truly National C.R.S. Only you, the members, can pass judgement on it, and that will not be in the form of letters or articles, but in increased membership, increased participation and increased interest. I hope it works, or else we might just as well go back to being the Ontario Rose Society, and another "National Dream" will have gone by the boards.

*"This world that we're a-livin in
Is mighty hard to beat;
You git a thorn with every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet!"*

Frank L. Stanton, "This World"

ROSE EXHIBITING - THE ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE (1979)

by Jeanette Humeniuk

Passion, a passion to capture unequalled beauty and perfection in a rose, together with a keen competitive spirit and a strong desire to succeed, bordering on compulsion, will lead a rosarian to exhibiting award-winning blooms....the ultimate experience!

When winter is finally over in Ontario, serious rose exhibitors do not suffer from "Spring fever"; instead they come alive with "rose fever" - a fever that fills the mind with visions of exquisite exhibition roses ready in all their glory for the June rose shows. Work in a rose garden becomes an even greater joy because there is a goal. To present outstanding roses to the judges, to win red ribbons and especially, to share the beauty of your accomplishments with others is indeed a fulfilling experience!

In any successful pursuit, there must be a period of learning, observing, question-asking, reading, researching and finally formulating a regimen that works for you. To grow high-calibre exhibition roses, an exhibitor should be concerned with knowing the following:

1. Which rose cultivars have firm, holding, exhibition form.
2. What attributes does a winning entry possess.
3. Where does one purchase excellent exhibition rose bushes.
4. How, when and where to plant rose bushes.
5. Maintenance, which includes pruning, feeding, spraying, watering, disbudding, mulching and protection in winter.
6. Final presentation which includes choosing, conditioning, grooming and staging.

If a rosarian is to be a successful exhibitor, he/she must get involved. Attending rose shows, purchasing memberships in numerous rose societies and then exhibiting every chance there is, will provide much information and experience. At rose shows, there will always be knowledgeable judges and exhibitors present who will gladly answer any questions you may have with regard to rose culture and exhibiting. My first teachers were Tommy Graham and Bob Keith; at the time I did not know that they were two of the best judges in Ontario. They happily and patiently answered all my many questions and taught me, by visual observation, the merits and faults of exhibition entries. Later in Chicago, Walter Lemire of Windsor, who won top awards at the World Federation of Rose Societies "Rose World '74" inspired me with his flair, showmanship and expertise

in grooming roses for exhibition. At a rose show, I always note cultivars that win red ribbons and firmly hold their exhibition form. These are the ones to grow if you are serious about being a successful exhibitor. Nearly all exhibition Hybrid Tea cultivars are vigorous and profuse bloomers, e.g. Red Lion, Miss All-American Beauty, Royal Highness, Peter Frankfeldt, Pascali, Peace, Confidence, Oriana, Blue Moon, etc. However, an exhibitor must also be willing to nurse sparse bloomers like "Big Red", a seldom strong-stemmed rose with excellent form and "Touch of Venus", a lovely exhibition white with a faint blush of pink. Blends which tend to burn, fade or bleed in strong sun, such as Kordes Perfectus, Isabel D'Ortiz, First Prize, and Swathmore, should also be grown because they have excellent exhibition form and hold well. To date, I have shaded these blends after sepals have dropped, but next year I plan to shade just before sepals drop and colour shows. To keep up with knowledge of newly introduced cultivars, members should read the periodicals and annuals of the Canadian, American and British societies. There are sections dealing with rosarians' informative comments on their experience growing these new cultivars. Any new introductions that have exhibition potential should be added to your list of roses to grow for exhibition.

With experience, I have ascertained that certain exhibition Hybrid Teas, regardless of petal count and date of pruning, e.g. Fragrant Cloud, Peter Frankfeldt, Touch of Venus, Confidence, Grandpa Dickson, Memoriam, Granada, tend to bloom earlier than others such as Toro, Dolce Vita, Susan, Lolita, Ann Letts and Gavotte. Also location in the garden will make a difference in the blooming date. We have a protected, sunny rose bed in front of our house where roses bloom earlier than those in our less sunny, more exposed back beds. Therefore, I would suggest that a wise exhibitor grow early and later blooming cultivars and plant them in beds with different exposure in order to have blooms at the right stage of development for show dates, regardless of the weather.

At a rose show, carefully study each red ribbon winner. You cannot choose a winning bloom or spray from your garden if you are not fully aware of just what visual attributes a winning entry should have. Exhibition roses are judged for perfection with regards to form, colour, substance, stem and foliage, and size. It bears repeating that an ideal Hybrid Tea specimen bloom must have no sidebuds, be 1/2 to 2/3's open, circular in outline with well-proportioned petals symmetrically arranged around a firm, well-formed high centre. An ideal spray inflorescence has a slightly flattened or circular overall outline with well-formed flowers evenly spaced and symmetrically arranged within this outline. There should be no voids nor marked unevenness in

height of the individual blooms which ideally should be open with fresh stamens, half open or in bud. Extraneous side growth which interferes above or below the overall outline should be neatly removed, the earlier the better. The fore-mentioned forms also apply to Miniature entries. Colour in exhibition entries must be fresh, bright, clear and uniform. Blends should have even pleasing colour gradation and bicolours should be crisp and even in their reverses. Freshness is a big plus; without it, points for form, colour and substance are lost. Clean healthy unmarred foliage and a straight, well-proportioned stem with the bloom or spray inflorescence well-arranged on its axis are also necessary attributes as well as size; typical of the cultivar or slightly larger.

Needless to say, reputable growers, not grocery or department stores, supply the best quality bare root and potted rose bushes. They also have a good choice of exhibition cultivars and guarantee their stock. I have purchased excellent stock from Pickering, Carl Pallek & Son, White Rose, Pinehaven, Connors and Meadowland Nurseries. A few nurseries will allow you to choose your bushes if you go directly to their outlets in early Spring or late Fall. If this is the case, do so, and choose bare root bushes preferably, with 3 to 4 strong turgid green canes (approx. the width of an index finger) and healthy undamaged fibrous root systems. To date we have found multiflora understock to be the most satisfactory. Even though top-grade quality is maintained at these nurseries, there are always slight variances in each bush's condition, growth, vigor and ability to establish itself in your garden. The stronger and less damaged the canes and root systems, the better the bush and blooms in your first season and thereafter. Also, in the Spring, buy bushes with bud eyes just starting to break, not ones with long, white, easily broken shoots.

With experience, I have found that in Ontario, rose bushes are best planted in the late Fall when they are dormant. These Fall bushes have been newly dug from the fields and have not experienced winter storage. Spring here tends to be wet and late, so Fall planting will allow your bushes to start growing sooner than it is often possible to plant new bushes in the Spring. Fine exhibition blooms have already been cut for June shows from our Fall-planted bushes whereas Spring-planted bushes tend to bloom later than our show dates. Rose bushes that are planted in the late Fall should have all their foliage removed before planting. We hill ours in if we're unable to plant immediately. Proper planting procedure should be followed, especially soaking roots prior, root tip pruning, proper bud union placement to allow for settlement and a thorough watering afterwards to remove any possible air pockets in the soil. We always add superphosphate - two good handfuls - to the bottom soil and

planting mixture. Contrary to accepted practice, we plant the bud union above soil level so that after settlement, the top of the union will be slightly exposed to sun and air during the growing season. We have found this practice promotes more basal break canes. A thorough spraying of an insecticide-fungicide formula should be given to the canes after planting. Allow to dry and immediately mound with soil to a height of 10-12" in order to preserve the moisture in the canes. This mound firmly packed around the canes will also protect the bushes during the winter. Evergreen boughs, leaves, straw, etc, may be added for further protection after the ground is frozen, but I have not found them to be necessary in our Mississauga garden.

In order to grow and continue to grow excellent exhibition blooms, a rosarian must prepare an ideal environment for his rose bushes and be prepared to maintain it. To the initial soil in our beds, we added peat moss, perlite and a large quantity of well-rotted cow manure. We make further surface Spring applications of well-rotted cow manure every two years and we try to completely rejuvenate beds that are over 5 to 6 years old - a hard job but well worth the effort. The importance of organically rich and friable soil in a rose bed that is well-drained and located in a sunny area far removed from large shrubs and trees cannot be over-emphasized. I feel it is essential if you hope to grow top quality, exhibition roses. Mulching in June is also helpful as it keeps the surface soil loose and receptive to water and also helps to maintain an even cool soil temperature preferred by roses. We use lightweight well-aged mushroom compost.

With reference to exhibition Hybrid Tea roses, I stress that quality not quantity of bloom is the goal of the exhibitor. It has been proven that the best blooms grow from "basal breaks" - canes that grew and developed from the bud union the previous season. These canes should be given top consideration when pruning. My main aim in pruning an exhibition Hybrid Tea rose bush is to allow only 3 to 6 uncrowded basal break and/or older strong canes to remain on each bush depending on its vigor. I prune these canes on a proper slant down to a healthy bud eye and white pith and allow only 2 to 3 bud eyes to develop on each cane (Peace excepted, I prune higher). Upright growers are pruned to an outside eye and spreading types to an inside eye. I also rub out any inward facing buds whose growth will be crowded in the centre of the bush and remove all but the strongest bud of multiple bud eyes. When the canes start developing, the practice of early disbudding is followed. With Hybrid Tea specimen blooms, allow only the initial central flower bud to develop on each single stem; remove all side axil growth to the length of approximately 18 inches. With sprays, the central bud should be removed to allow even

development of the rest of the buds. Floribundas and Grandifloras are not pruned as severely as Hybrid Teas. I prune out old, damaged, weak and crowded central canes and try to establish a pleasing overall shape with an open centre.

A complete feeding of soluble plant food with trace elements - a favourite of mine is "Stern's Miracle-Gro 15-30-15" - given according to label directions shortly after unhillling and watering in the Spring will give your established roses a welcome and winning boost to start the season. Newly planted roses in our garden receive half strength until established. Thereafter, exhibition rose bushes should be fertilized every two weeks during the peak growing season - until late August in Southern Ontario. Feeding half strength every week after a rain or watering, I feel would be ideal. It is also important to water after feeding in order to get the fertilizer solution down to the entire root system for immediate use. In mid-September, we give a feeding of "Sturdy" (0-15-14) to help harden the canes prior to winter.

A consistent preventive spray programme which is started immediately after unhillling and maintained at 10 to 14 days intervals during the entire growing season will keep rose bushes free from major insect infestations and fungus diseases. A reliable formula that I use is 1 tbl. Orthene or Isotox, 1 tbl. Benlate and 2 tsps. Phaltan per 1 gallon of water. My preference is to spray in the early evening and I cover the undersides as well as the tops of the leaves and only spray bushes that have been watered recently. Sometimes, however, you must be prepared to hand pick such troublesome insects as rose chafers and Japanese beetles which damage opening blooms where spray material is not present. In seasons when insects of this type are particularly prevalent, I have found that fine mesh bags, tied around buds showing colour and large enough to allow the buds to develop without bruising, are the only successful means of protecting opening blooms for exhibition.

Several weeks prior to a rose show, exhibitors will find their excitement mounting as lovely large single buds and sprays begin to mature. Do not spray just prior to a show as delicate outer flower petals could be marked or stained. The show schedule should, of course, be carefully read and notation made of the classes you will be entering. I make a list of the names of each cultivar grown with its class number and colour classification noted. A serious exhibitor should invest in a reliable, old, non-self-defrosting refrigerator for storing cut blooms. Check its ability to maintain an even temperature of 34 to 38 degrees F and humidity of 70% plus. Experimenting with early blooms in this refrigerator will be of value for future use with

regards to particular cultivars' ability to keep fresh and true to colour in this environment. Prior to a show, a few cultivars can be successfully cut and refrigerated for 5 days with little loss of freshness - good examples are Pascali, Europeana and Iceberg. Proper hardening and conditioning of a cut rose is very important. Drooped blooms at a show are usually due to improper hardening and conditioning after cutting. Blooms cut in the early evening, with stems placed immediately into a container of shallow hot water, gently misted and allowed to cool in the basement or refrigerator will draw water and this action is what keeps them fresh and turgid. Do not forget to add later more cool water to your container as much will be drawn during the cooling period. I take my pail of hot water right out into the garden, carefully choose and cut on a slant a sufficiently-opened bloom or spray with a well-proportioned stem and place the cut end immediately into hot water. Experience will teach you just how tight to cut for particular cultivars; they should be short of ideal openness to allow for further opening on the way to the show and at the show prior to judging. I label each entry after it has been cut with its name, class number and colour classification. Do not place too many roses in a single container as leaves will become damaged by thorns.

An exhibitor with knowledge, will choose blooms and sprays that are as close as possible to the ideal, avoiding in particular overly tight or open blooms, those with imperfect centres or ones that lack symmetry. Bringing in fresh, unmarked blooms to be judged is where some exhibitors succeed and many others fail. During the week prior to a show, successful exhibitors will provide their opening blooms with protection from insects and rain, and also shade those that need it. Old umbrellas on strong stakes are ideal for shading as well as protecting opening blooms and sprays from severe rain which damages and stains opening roses.

Because I enter many classes, I fill in my entry cards the night before a show and in the late evening or very early morning I very carefully re-assemble my entries into pails according to their class and colour. If I feel I have a possible Queen, it is separately and firmly placed in its own container. Bricks placed around your pails will prevent their tipping during transportation to the show. Arrive early and do final grooming now. An excellent entry that is also spotless, unmarked, with clean undamaged foliage will catch the judge's eye every time. Make sure that your specimen is upright in a vase filled to the top with water. It is good practice to recut your stem on a slant to give it a fresh surface for drawing water and to remove only those thorns that will be below water level. Use a soft cloth or tissue to clean and shine the foliage and manicure any

insect-damaged leaves to retain their natural shape. Remove unsightly guard petals, carefully trim away tiny burnt edges if necessary, and trim any overly long sepals. With a Q-tip, very carefully reposition or turn under any petal that is out of position to improve the bloom's symmetry and circular outline. Multiple entry classes should have uniformity in size, height and shape as well as pleasing colour combination. Take one last critical look at your entry, gently mist it and attach your correctly completed entry card. When you take your entry to the placement committee, show them its front and ask that it be so placed on the show table.

For the past ten years I have formulated and improved upon and practiced the fore-mentioned "good advice" and have had ever-improving exciting success at rose shows. However, I am always receptive to new ideas and am willing to experiment. If your entry does not place, do not despair. Repeat your learning process, revise, improve or change some of your procedures and take time at shows to watch experienced exhibitors set up their entries. If you do possess a passion and a strong desire to win, one day there will be growing in your garden that illusive, near-perfect, enchanting bloom that will bring you the coveted, highest award of "Best Rose in Show".

In my estimation the value of the Rose is in the glory of its individual flowers...the idea is not the Rose for the garden but the garden for the rose.

A. Foster-Meilliar

WHAT'S NEW IN MINIATURE ROSES? (1983)

by Anne Graber

When I was asked to write something for The Annual on the newer miniature roses, my first thought was "I'm no expert or writer." But I was delighted that The Annual will reappear in 1983 and figured I'd better do my part - so...

In 1973, I bought fifteen minis just to try them. Of that original group, one died ('Jeannie Williams'), one I threw out ('Little Curt'), six are still on my must-have list: 'Baby Darling', 'Beauty Secret', 'Rosmarin', 'Starina', 'Sweet Fairy' and 'Climbing Pink Cameo'.

The last, 'Climbing Pink Cameo', is by far the best climber on the market. It grows under our front window. Sheltered by small evergreens and the warmth from the house, it comes through every winter with little or no protection. It is one of the first to bloom in the spring and continues blooming into November, when all else has succumbed to the first heavy frost. It even won a red ribbon once as a spray.

Each year, I can't resist adding a few more plants. The count is now 245 plants of 134 different varieties. Some years, I buy all the newest ones, thinking there will be an improvement. Like older and wiser rosarians have found, I discovered new is not always better. They have never improved on 'Starina', which Meiland introduced in 1965 nor on 'Magic Carousel' by Moore in 1972. There is no better deep red than 'Beauty Secret' (Moore - 1965) - though 'Deep Velvet' (Jolly - 1981) and 'Blueblood' (Laver - 1982) are coming close. None are more fragrant to my nose than 'Sweet Fairy' (de Vink - 1946).

Then I tried buying ones recommended by other rosarians. Some were great, others that grew well in the U.S. or England were a disappointment here. So I decided the answer was to see them in other people's gardens, but only a few people grew minis in Ontario. There are none in most public gardens, even the A.R.S. only recently established miniature Test Gardens in Shreveport, Louisiana, Whittier, California and Toledo, Ohio. I might make it to Toledo yet.

Lately I've been trying the older miniatures of Dot and de Vink from the 1940's and planting them in my new Old Rose garden. This showed me that the newer miniatures are larger plants, now have better form and a wider range of colours - no oranges or apricots in the older ones. They also have sillier names - 'Jelly Bean', 'Gumdrop', 'Vamp', 'Hotline',

'Giggles' and 'Choo Choo's Baby', not to mention 'Big John'. Many new people are into breeding miniatures and several of the well-known hybridizers are in the market as well. In the 1980's 170 new varieties are already listed in the A.R.S.'s New Roses of the World.

So, I keep on trying different ones each year and trying to write honestly and factually about them in our Clearing House in the hope that if others do the same, we will all increase our knowledge. It depends what you want from your miniature plants - exhibition blooms, mass colour, cut flowers, unique specimens, history, easy care, border plants, hanging baskets. Last Christmas we visited an avid rosarian in Florida whose "miniature" plants, are four feet tall and three feet wide. They are grafted on Rosa fortuniana understock so that the nematodes won't kill them. They made a great show and he loved them.

So, here are my suggestions on some of the newer ones you might like to try!

The new red ones I've grown are, as already mentioned, 'Blueblood' and 'Deep Velvet'. 'Blueblood' is a medium tall, vigorous healthy plant, has very full deep velvety crimson H.T. shaped blooms at first. It is profuse but not good in hot sun. 'Deep Velvet' is darker red, a little bigger plant with a larger bloom. It has lovely urn-shaped buds. Both last well when cut and are needed additions to the few good dark reds available for exhibition. For garden colour, 'Red Flush', (Schwartz - 1978, Award of Excellence - 1979) can't be beat. No mini in any colour produces more bloom on a healthier, hardier plant.

In orange-reds, 'Starina' still remains supreme - but divide up your plants at least every five years or they weaken and die. 'Heartland' (Saville - 1982) and 'Ann Moore' (named after Ralph Moore's wife - 1981) are two new ones. They are both large plants of good form and very similar in my garden. The one I like better is 'Young Cale' (McGredy - 1981) named after Keith and June Laver's grandson. It is a really bright vermilion with eight frilly petals and no diseases, not exhibition but a good garden plant. Another is 'Chattem Centennial' (Jolly - 1979) a special favourite of mine. It is a small plant, only eight inches tall and is covered in cupped shaped blooms of the brightest orange-red.

The pinks are hard to keep up with; almost half the new introductions are pink. My old stand-bys are 'Rosmarin' (Kordes - 1965), a small plant, very profuse, pale pink with a red centre, and 'Judy Fischer' (Moore - 1978), medium pink of perfect form. But I'm enjoying 'Cupcake' (Mark Spies - 1981 - his first rose), compact plant with luminous pink

blooms, good under lights and 'Choo Choo Centennial' (Jolly - 1981), another good one from Jolly, profuse, lighter pink, taller to sixteen inches. Last year, I bought 'Baby Face' (Laver - 1982) and in the spring and fall it was absolutely covered with one inch shell pink blooms on a nine inch high plant. In the summer heat, it fades to white and needs to be watched for mites.

Best new pink of all, if you don't mind a three foot plant, is 'Pink Petticoat' (Strawn -1979). It is classed as a pink blend and won an Award of Excellence in 1980. It has beautiful blooms for both exhibition and cutting and lots of them. Put it at the back of your mini bed and enjoy them indoors. This year, I'm going to prune it severely and see if I can keep it from looking like a giant in Lilliput Land.

In apricots, the old stand-by was 'Mary Adair' (Moore - 1969). My personal favourite was also hybridized by Moore, 'Baby Darling' (1964). It is one of the very first to bloom and it always has some lovely blooms for picking. Now 'Holy Toledo' (Christensen -1979, Award of Excellence -1980) has surpassed them both. It grows about sixteen inches tall, is a brilliant copper-orange of excellent form and is always in bloom. Then there is 'Penny Candy', 'Hokey Pokey' and 'Lynn Ann' (all Saville's). I'm still trying to decide about 'Penny Candy' and 'Hokey Pokey'. 'Lynn Ann' looks more interesting for its changing colours from orange to pink to white. All are miniature size plants and profuse, but not exciting.

In yellows, 'Rise 'n Shine' (Moore -1977) is head and shoulders above the rest. It is a cast iron plant, about twelve inches tall, a top exhibition variety and won the Award of Excellence in 1978. It does fade to white and ends up like a quilled star, but you can dead head it early or leave them on and it will set hips. Maybe you can raise a new seedling. Another interesting yellow of recent years is 'Center Gold' by Saville. He gave it to the American Rose Foundation, or it would have been awarded the Award of Excellence in 1982. It is a smaller plant with a lovely bloom, not as profuse for me as it is reported to be, but healthy and promising. 'September Days' (Saville - 1979) must be mentioned for those that like miniature minis. It is only ten inches tall with three quarter inch flowers and is always covered in bloom. Mine is in a front planter that gets afternoon shade and is a joy. They say to try this one under lights.

In whites, 'Pacesetter' (Schwartz - 1979, Award of Excellence 1981) is by far the best. It is very tall (24") but healthy, with profuse, perfectly formed blooms that only have a touch of pink at first, then are pure white. It is a great rose for cutting.

In mauves, I haven't seen much new since Moore's 'Lavender Jewel' (1977) and 'Angel Darling' (1976). The first is the best for exhibition and is very profuse in the garden. 'Angel Darling' is really too large a bloom, a semi-double with ten wavy petals, but unusual and lovely.

In blends, the colour classifications are only confusing. 'Party Girl', a yellow blend, (Saville - 1979, Award of Excellence - 1981) is as good an apricot as any mentioned before - top exhibition bloom, profuse and healthy in the garden. It starts out pale apricot and ends up white with a pink tinge. 'Fairlane', another yellow blend, (Schwartz -1980) is more pinky-yellow at first and ends up pale pink, as does 'Baby Katie' (Saville - 1978), but it is a pink blend. 'Avandel' (Moore - 1977) is similar though more peachy-yellow at first and it too is a yellow blend. All are worth growing for exhibition and for garden colour. 'Baby Katie' and 'Fairlane' are more profuse. Watch for mildew on all but 'Party Girl' and cover them well in winter. 'Fairlane' is the hardiest.

Then there are the newest ones I haven't grown yet: a deep red - 'Red Beauty', two orange blends - 'Rose Window' and 'Orange Starina', and always more pinks - 'Birthday Party' and 'Charmglo'. These are getting good reports and look tempting. Try a few. They are easy to grow, hardy, don't take up much space in your garden and will delight all who see them.

*A lovely being, scarcely formed or moulded,
A rose with all its sweetest leeaves yet folded.*

Lord Byron

**75th Anniversary Picnic and Dinner at the
Lavers' Farm, July 1988**



Cec Lamrock presenting the Canadian Rose Society Award of Appreciation to Sam McGredy while his wife Gillian looks on.



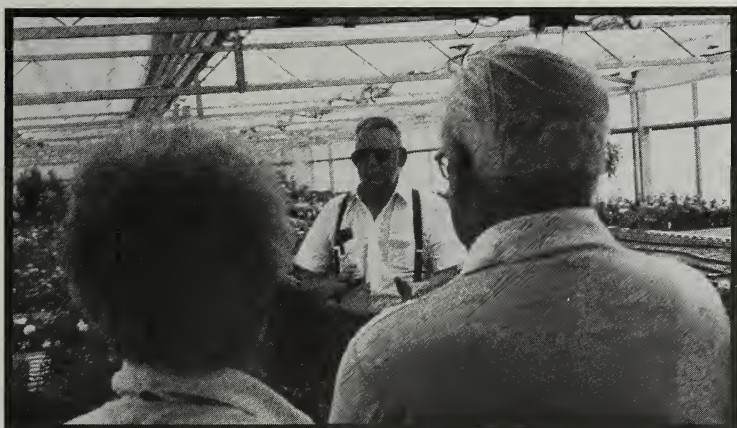
Members of the Board of Directors cut the 75th Anniversary Cake.



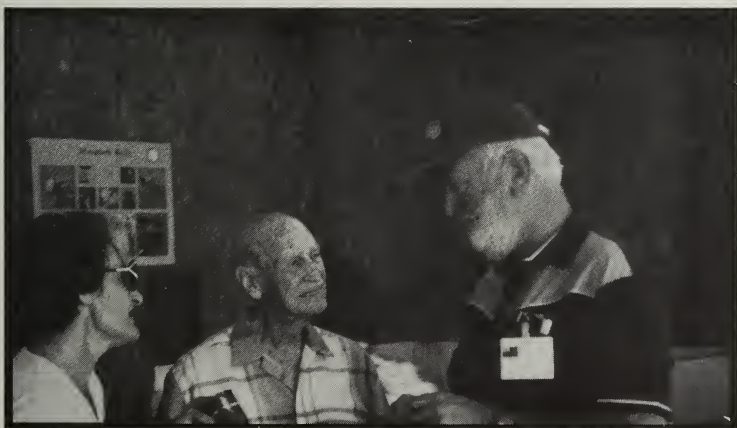
**Years of Rose Growing Experience.
Morris Earl, Bill Brennand and Bill Dunn.**



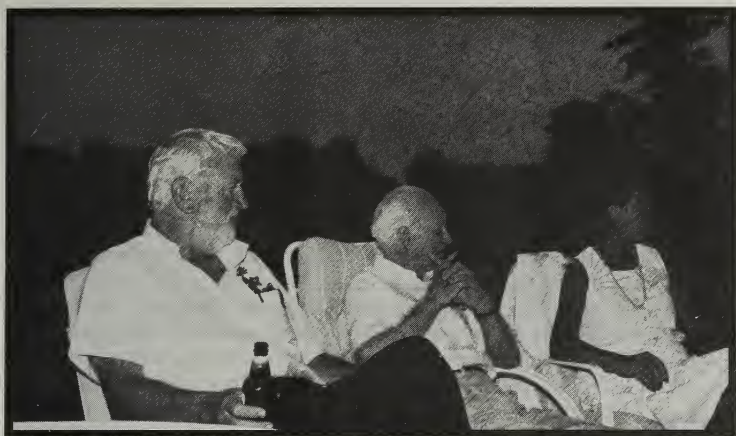
A quiet moment —
Betty Budd, Marjorie Mason, Marguerite Savidant and Claire Finch.



Picnic day and Harm Saville expounds in the Lavers' Greenhouse.



Sam McGredy talks to a CRS "Old Pro" —
Dunn Goulding and his daughter.



A relaxing moment at the end of a busy weekend.
Sam McGredy, Gerry Walker and Gillian McGredy.



Keith Laver telling it like it is in his greenhouse.



Larry Smith, Norman Mackay, Sam McGredy, Ted Stafford.

THE AGRICULTURE CANADA ROSE BREEDING PROGRAMME at L'ASSOMPTION, Quebec (1988)

by Ian S. Ogilvie

Research Scientist, Agriculture Canada

The former programme for breeding hardy roses at the Ottawa Research Station is now located at the Agriculture Canada L'Assomption Experimental Farm. The activities at this location consist of the continued release of new cultivars in the Explorer series of hardy rose cultivars and the development of culture media for the micropropagation (tissue culture) of all new cultivars from both L'Assomption and the Agriculture Canada ornamental plant breeding programme at the Morden, Manitoba Research Station. All of the new cultivars selected for release by Agriculture Canada have been chosen for the ability to grow on their own roots, thus eliminating the problem of winterkill of scion material, overgrowth of rootstocks and any problems of graft incompatibility. This is the single most important characteristic for cultivars which can be grown throughout all the agricultural regions of Canada.

Cultivars which have been released from this programme have included a number of hardy Rosa rugosa hybrids ('Martin Frobisher', 'Henry Hudson', 'Jens Munk', and 'Charles Albanel'), more recent releases of some very hardy Kordesii type climbers ('John Cabot', 'William Baffin', and 'Henry Kelsey') and a number of bush types originating from crosses between hardy breeding lines ('Alexander Mackenzie' and 'Champlain'). The last cultivar released, 'J.P. Connell', was the first yellow rose (actually a pale lemon) to be released from the programme, all previous cultivars being various shades of red or pink. The release of 'Champlain' would be enough to justify the existence of this unique programme. This cultivar combines a heavy continuous production of beautiful deep velvet red floribunda type flowers and the ability to overwinter without any covering in most regions of Southern Canada. Some killing of the tips may occur, but a bit of pruning is all this beautiful shrub needs for another season of full bloom. Further selections from the breeding programme, which will be tested in 1988, give indications of similar flower production combined with much greater hardiness.

As a plant breeder newly introduced to ornamental plants, I have always enjoyed having a few roses around, and have previously grown a number of hybrid teas (always having losses with these) and a number of the older rugosa hybrids. But I have never enjoyed roses more than when I first obtained a number of the Explorer series cultivars about four years ago when our station first began testing

them. Dr. Felicitas Svejda, former rose breeder at the Ottawa Research Station (who retired in 1987) is to be sincerely thanked by all rose enthusiasts in Canada for her accomplishments in developing these extremely hardy cultivars. They will extend practical rose growing to parts of Canada where previously commercially available repeat flowering cultivars could only be grown with extensive work in winter protection. One must also mention the accomplishments of pioneer amateur breeders and nurserymen (largely in the Prairies) such as R. Simonet, F. Skinner, G. Bugnet, P. Wright and Dr. Henry Marshall and his predecessors at Agriculture Canada, Morden. They were responsible for the development of many of the ancestor cultivars which appear in the pedigrees of cultivars being released by Agriculture Canada.

I will continue with Dr. Svejda's work in releasing more cultivars of the Explorer series and also in attempting to expand the colour range of future hardy rose releases. More effort needs to be put on developing hardy yellow roses with good resistance to blackspot. The hardy spinosissima hybrid 'Hazeldean' is the one yellow rose that combines hardiness with good resistance to blackspot. The main disadvantage of this cultivar is that it is a non-repeat bloomer. I was able to use its pollen on an advanced breeding line and obtained a large number of seeds - only time will tell if they have viable embryos and germinate. I hope to eventually obtain hardy repeat flowering yellow roses with good resistance to blackspot from crosses between 'Hazeldean' and some of the hardy repeat flowering breeding lines in our nursery. More fragrance is another desired characteristic, as so few modern roses have been selected for this factor. I am collecting some of the most fragrant hybrid teas ('Fragrant Cloud', 'Aromatic', 'Duftstar', 'Etoile de Hollande', etc.) and a number of the old garden roses in an attempt to develop some very fragrant cultivars from crosses between these and some of our most hardy and everblooming breeding lines.

I am also attempting a number of experiments in rose seed germination and pollination in attempts to improve the very low rate of success in most of our crosses and seed germination. The use of various plant growth hormones and the optimum time of warm and cold stratification will greatly assist the breeding work. The work of our researchers in propagation will greatly speed up the release of new cultivars to commercial propagators. Dr. Neville Arnold is currently developing tissue culture media for the propagation of all hardy cultivars, both from L'Assomption and also from Dr. Lynn Collicut's breeding programme at Morden, Manitoba.

I can almost guarantee that rose enthusiasts in Canada (and in other cold countries) will continue to have more beautiful and hardy cultivars available to brighten their surroundings in years to come as this programme continues.

A THOUGHT, IN WINTER

*You have to believe in happiness,
Or happiness never comes.
I know that a bird chirps none the less
When all that he finds is crumbs.*

*You have to believe the buds will blow,
Believe in the grass in the days of snow;
Ah, that's the reason a bird can sing-
On his darkest day, he believes in Spring.*

Anonymous

THE CLEARING HOUSE

Compiled and edited jointly by

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For the 1987 Clearing House, which forms part of the 1988 Rose Annual, 422 reports were received from 28 contributors.

We have shown below the distribution of contributors and the total number of reports received for the past three years.

PROVINCE/USA	1985 CONTRIBUTORS	1986 CONTRIBUTORS	1987 CONTRIBUTORS
Alberta	2	1	1
British Columbia	6	2	2
Manitoba	8	4	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	1	1
Ontario	19	11	11
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0
Quebec	3	4	3
Saskatchewan	2	1	1
USA	6	4	7
TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS	47	28	28
TOTAL REPORTS	694	477	422

We are very discouraged by the serious decrease in contributors and reports in the past three years.

IF YOU HAVE CEASED CONTRIBUTING IN RECENT YEARS, PLEASE CONSIDER REJOINING THE CLEARING HOUSE FAMILY. WE NEED YOU! IF YOU HAVE NEVER CONTRIBUTED, WE WOULD LOVE TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM YOU - ONE OR TWO, OR AS MANY AS YOU WISH.

If you would like to contribute reports to the Clearing House, or know someone who might be interested, please send their name and address to Audrey Brisbane at the above address. A package, containing instructions, report forms and a return envelope, will follow by return mail.

We thank our regular and new contributors - without you there would be no Clearing House. Your reports reflect careful observation throughout the growing season, and the 'Personal Remarks' are worthy of any rosarian's attention. Your letters of encouragement are one of the reasons why we continue to produce the Clearing House year after year.

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The following abbreviations apply throughout:

plant - pl	year - yr
height in feet - '	height in inches - "
hybrid tea - H.T.	grandiflora - Gr.
floribunda - Fl.	large flowered climber - LCL
shrub rose - S.	miniature - Min.

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JUNE LAVER

(Miniature — Keith Laver — 1988 — Canada)

Parentage: Helmut Schmidt (Goldsmith) x Goldmine

This beautiful, high centered golden miniature was named by its hybridizer, Keith Laver, for his wife June. We are proud to have such a lovely rose, named for a lovely lady, as the 75th Anniversary Rose for the Canadian Rose Society.

HYBRID TEAS

AACHENER DOM, H.T. (Meilland '82). Pink & Cream Blend. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Most unusual colour - rich cream suffused with pink, non-fading, much darker in cool weather. Large decorative form bloom, rounded petals, heavy substance, excellent performance. Will never be Queen but can take many firsts in Arrangements. Tall growth habit, clothed with large dark green foliage, no disease so far.

ABBEYFIELD ROSE, H.T. (Cocker '85) (National Trust x Silver Jubilee). Deep Pink, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Rose red/deep pink - unusual colour. Large bloom, high centre but opens fast. Doesn't hold form long enough for cutting, not attractive here. Good substance, blooms come at regular intervals. Short upright grower, dark bronzy foliage, some blackspot.

ACE OF HEARTS (Reg'd as ASSO DI CUORI), H.T. (Kordes '81). No reports.

AFTERGLOW, H.T. (Not reg'd). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALLELUIA, H.T. (Delbard '80) [(Impeccable x Papa Meilland) x Glorie de Rome x Impeccable x Corrida]. Medium Red (CRS), 30 Petals. Mrs. D.H. Rodgers (20 pls 2 yrs, tall, KY): Dark red with white reverse - best red/white bicolour on the market. High centred exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting - highly recommended for garden and exhibition. Tall upright grower, dark green foliage, very disease-resistant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALMONDEEN, H.T. (Christensen '82) (Angel Face x First Prize). Creamy Coral Pink, 35-45 petals. Jean King (TX): Pretty flower opens too quickly and not large enough for exhibition. Very prolific - a good garden rose. Disease-free.

ANASTASIA, H.T. (Nikolai P. Greff '80) (Sport of Pascali). White & Near White (CRS), 30-35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 6-8 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Pure white with a tinge of cream in cool weather. Perfect exhibition form bloom, opens slowly and lasts for many days, excellent substance, always on the Queen's table. Very floriferous. Only problem - spots in very wet weather. Tall grower, large leathery dark green foliage, disease-resistant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

APRIL HAMER, H.T. (R.J. Bell, Treloars Roses '82) (Mount Shasta x Prima Ballerina). Shell Pink/Bright Pink edges (pb), 40 petals. M. Pavlick (2 pls 3 yrs, tall, PA): A beautiful light silvery pink with darker edge petals but

marks quickly with rain. Australian grown rose with exhibition form both spring and autumn, great substance - may lack a little in size. Bloom keeps well. Good growth habit, light green foliage, no disease, tender.

ARKANSAS, H.T. (Weeks '80) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Orange Red (CRS), 48 petals. Jean King (TX): I think Ollie Weeks flipped on this one. Good foliage but sparse bloomer. I will not even give this one away but it has to come out of the garden for sure! (Last year for reporting this rose).

AROWAGO (SHOW OFF), H.T. (Christensen '86). No reports.

AUSTRAGOLD, H.T. (McGredy '80). Deep Yellow (CRS), my (ARS). E. Ouellette (1 pl 6 yrs 2 1/2', QUE): Deep yellow with lovely light centres. Decorative form, good substance. Not enough bloom for such a strong plant - perhaps it does better in other locations. Plenty of dark green foliage, no disease, winters well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AVE MARIA (SUNBURNT COUNTRY), H.T. (Kordes '81, reg'd '85) (Uwe Seeler x Sonia). Orange and Orange Blend (CRS), 35 petals. G. Blyth (2 pls 3 yrs 30", ONT): Excellent exhibition form, excellent substance. Will do well in any Show - I like this rose in every way. Good growth habit, dark foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. E. Cochran (3 pls 7 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Medium size bloom, perfect high centred exhibition form, super substance - have won top awards with this perfect rose. Very floriferous, borne in sprays and 1 bloom to a stem. Arrangers love it for its bright orange-apricot colour and lasting qualities, great for garden colour too. Vigorous upright branching growth habit, large leathery glossy foliage, no disease problems. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 4', ONT): Salmon pink double bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance, excellent cut blooms on strong stems but it blooms sparingly. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

AZURE SEA, H.T. (Christensen '83). No reports.

BASILDON BOND, H.T. (Harkness '80) [(Sabine x Circus) x (Yellow Cushion x Glory of Ceylon)]. Apricot Blend (CRS), 37 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 4 1/2', CA): Pale to rich creamy yellow tinged crimson on petal edges. Large high centred exhibition bloom, performs well in dry weather but petals affected by wet foggy weather - I will keep regardless. Vigorous grower, medium green foliage, no disease so far. J. Persad (1 pl 3 yrs 3-4', MAN): An apricot blend - dark inside/light reverse, nice colour. Double bloom, high centred, slender, good substance - nice for exhibition and arranging. Lightens softly as it opens,

soft fragrance, holds well and repeats well. Vigorous grower with long strong stems, several basal breaks, dark green foliage. Some blackspot, winters well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BERYL BACH, H.T. (Harkness '85) (Seedling of Silver Jubilee). Pale to deeper primrose yellow/flushed crimson (yb), 40 petals. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 42", BC): Bushy, healthy, medium size blooms - will need another year to evaluate.

BEVERLY HILLS, H.T. (Delbard '82). No reports.

BING CROSBY, H.T. (Weeks '80) (Unnamed Seedling x First Prize). Orange & Orange Blend (CRS), 45 petals, AARS '81. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4', ONT): Large double vivid orange bloom, mostly garden form but sometimes exhibition, good substance. No fragrance, needs disbudding but I always did like Bing. Upright grower, dark green waxy foliage, no disease, hardiness no problem. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 5 yrs 3', ONT): Only fair form, needs a lot of disbudding - will replace it. Some blackspot, hardiness only fair. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BLUE RIVER, H.T. (Kordes '84) (Blue Moon x Zorina). Mauve CRS), 35 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs 30", ONT): Globular decorative form bloom, good substance, slow opening and long lasting. Pink with red edges on petals, very fragrant. Upright grower, dark green foliage, hardiness is good. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4 1/2', ONT): Lavender blue with dark red edges. Medium size bloom, garden form, good substance, very fragrant. Loaded with blooms and fast repeat. Upright grower, medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness no problem. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 3 yrs 3 1/2', ONT): Mauve blend with considerable red edges in blend. Exhibition quality when disbudded - usually grows in spray form, excellent substance. Commands attention in the garden and has fragrance to match. Most useful in mass arrangements. Tall grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

BRANDY, H.T. (Swim '81) (First Prize x Golden Wave). Apricot Blend (CRS), 25-30 petals, AARS '82. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4-4 1/2', ONT): Glowing apricot colour, large bloom, often exhibition form but sometimes loose and some confused centres. Fragrant, sparse bloomer. Upright grower, dull foliage, disease-resistant, very tender. M.D. Kirkland (2 pls 4 yrs 4', ONT): Medium size bloom, OK form, rather sparse bloomer but captivates visitors to my garden because of the colour. Dark green foliage, OK for disease, medium rating for hardiness. J. Lacroix (1 pl 1 yr 3', Que): Dark amber colour fading to pale apricot - lovely. Breathtaking as it first opens but opens fast and fades. Good form and substance, lasts well, a bit stingy but

repeats well - will add more. Spreading growth habit, long stems, dark green foliage, no disease. A. Rendle (1 pl 3 yrs 4', BC): Magnificent deep apricot colour, pointed bud but opens too fast - a good garden rose. Very good substance, blooms borne mostly singly, mild tea fragrance. Medium growth habit, straight prickles, large foliage, disease-free.

BRIDE'S DREAM, H.T. (Kordes '84) (Royal Highness x Seedling). Light Pink, 32 petals. M. Pavlick (5 pls 2 yrs med. tall, PA): Gorgeous light pink colour, good high centred form, good substance - an eye catcher. Exhibition bloom all the way. Straight stems - lovely for cutting. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease, hardiness very good.

BROADWAY, H.T. (Anthony Perry '85) [(First Prize x Goldglow x Sutter's Gold)]. Golden Yellow, 35 petals, AARS '86. P. Balcom (1 pl 2 yrs 3', ONT): Bright yellow/suffused pink. HT form blooms but blow quickly. A nice show in the garden but not the cut rose I hoped it would be - a little disappointed in this one. Upright grower, leathery foliage, a little mildew, hardiness excellent. C. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs med. tall, AK): Yellow with pink and red shadings on edges. Double, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance. Stingy bloomer and slow repeater - would be a good rose if it bloomed more. Upright grower, medium green foliage, some mildew. R.J. Kopecky (4 pls 2 yrs 3-4', NEB): Sometimes exhibition form, good substance. Takes time to get established - lost a couple because of weak growth first year. Will keep but there are better roses. No disease so far, hardiness is good. J. Lacroix (1 pl 2 yrs 5-5 1/2', QUE): Yellow suffused with cherry red. Poor form and only fair substance - here now, gone in 15 minutes, and fades badly. Heavy perfume. Should be a grandiflora, profuse cycle bloomer. Poor excuse for an AARS - will discard. Shiny green foliage, some blackspot, hardiness excellent. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 3', ALTA): Light reddish pink suffused with yellow. 4-5" bloom, sweet fragrance, good repeat but bloom easily damaged by rain. Dark leathery foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection.

CAMPBILL GLORY, H.T. (Harkness '81) (Elizabeth Harkness x Perfecta). Yellow Blend (CRS), 40-45 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls 3-4 yrs 4 1/2-5', CA): Lovely yellow blend tinged deep pink on petals edges. Beautiful long buds produce excellent exhibition form bloom with high centres, excellent substance and good lasting qualities, light fragrance. A real winner in this foggy climate. Tall branching growth habit, dark green leathery foliage, no disease.

CANADIAN WHITE STAR (DR. WOLFGANG POSCHL), H.T. (G. Mander '80). White & Near White (CRS), 43 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Purest crystal white rose ever introduced. Blooms were 5 1/2-6" across this year, high centred exhibition form quilling to a sharp star, excellent substance. Takes Queen of Show all over the country and a real show stopper in an English box. Lasts for days. Tall upright grower, dark leathery foliage, very disease-resistant. D.H. Rodgers (20 pls 3 yrs, tall, KY): One of the best white roses on the market with only Polar Star and Crystalline giving it competition. 7-8" exhibition blooms that reflex into a star, tremendous substance, very long lasting - highly recommended. Dark glossy foliage, very disease-resistant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CANCAN, H.T. (LeGrice '82) [Just Joey x (Superior x Mischief)]. Vivid orange, 24 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 14", ONT): Beautiful orange blend bloom, HT type, good substance. An attractive rose but so low growing you hardly remember to look at it. No disease, hardiness is good. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 3 yrs 2 1/2', ONT): Unusual light orange colour, large loose bloom, decorative form, fair substance, fragrant. Sparse bloomer. Low spreading growth habit, dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

CANDLELIGHT, H.T. (Christensen '82) [Shirley Langham x Seedling x (Bewitched x King's Ransom)]. Yellow Blend (CRS), 28-33 petals. J. King (TX): Not the perfect yellow yet, but a good addition. A little pink on the petal edges, nice sized flower. Not a very vigorous plant (like most yellows), good foliage, some mildew.

CAPTAIN HARRY STEBBINGS, H.T. (Stebblings '80) (Sport of Unnamed Seedling). Deep Pink (CRS), 43 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 7-9 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Best deep pink rose I have ever grown, non-fading. Long buds open to perfect 6" beautiful bloom, high centred exhibition form, outstanding substance. Lightly fragrant, floriferous. Vigorous upright branching growth habit, large dark green leathery foliage, no disease problems. R. Duskin (4 pls 2 yrs 5', OR): Huge full blooms, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance. Outstanding vivid pink colour. All my plants are own root - excellent vigor, 5' tall in one season - will be a winner. Bushy grower, very dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CARAMEL CREAM, H.T. (Weeks '80) [(Sunbonnet x Mister Lincoln) x Oldtimer]. Deep Yellow (CRS), 30 petals. J. King (TX): I like this yellow rose very much - good colour, large bloom, very long sepals - detracts a little for exhibiting, two or three good flushes through the summer. Very vigorous bush, good foliage, but poorly rated by ARS. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CHABLIS, H.T. (Weeks '84) (Seedling x Louisiana). Creamy white (w), 40+ petals. C. Decker (1 pl 1 yr, tall (grown in pot), AK): Creamy white with hint of tan in centre. Large double bloom, can be exhibition but balls in wet weather - too much substance for our weather. Not enthused about colour, little fragrance, medium quantity of bloom, slow repeat. Upright very vigorous grower, leathery foliage, some mildew. Large thick canes.

CITY OF AUCKLAND, H.T. (McGredy '81). No reports.

CLEO, H.T. (Bees Ltd. '81) (Kordes' Perfecta x Prima Ballerina). Soft Medium Pink (mp), 37 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl 1 yr 4 1/2', CA): Elegant plush pink with a satin finish - looks great. Huge high centred bloom that spirals into a potential show bloom but has problems in wet foggy weather. Most roses were fried on 100 degrees F days but not Cleo - even fully open it was a winner. Hope to order more. Lightly fragrant. Upright branching growth habit, large medium green matt foliage, no disease so far.

CORINA, H.T. (Kordes '81 - not reg'd). No reports.

DEREK NIMMO, H.T. (McGredy '81) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Pink Blend (CRS), 30 petals. P. Balcom (1 pl 4 yrs 4', ONT): Orange-pink blend, very double bloom, usually undistinguished form, sometimes not fully open but when you get a show bloom it is outstanding. Tends to be a stingy bloomer. Spreading growth habit, leathery foliage, no disease, hardiness is excellent. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 4-5', NEB): Orange red for me. Bloom good to excellent - sometimes exhibition, very good substance. Like most of my Canadian imports it takes the second year to evaluate a rose. Derek surprised me this fall with outstanding blooms - could turn out to be a good rose for me. Very tall grower, no disease so far, very good for hardiness.

DISCO, H.T. (Weeks '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DR. DARLEY, H.T. (Harkness '81). No reports.

DOLLY PARTON, H.T. (Winchell '83) (Fragrant Cloud x Oklahoma). Orange-Red (or), 35 petals. R. Hopkins (2 pls 2 yrs 4', ONT): Similar to Fragrant Cloud in colour, very large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, very fragrant. Nicer in spring and summer. Upright grower, dark green foliage, some mildew, tender. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2-3 yrs 3', NEB): Dark orange red, large high centred bloom, very good form, excellent substance but wish I could get stems to go with the blooms. Dolly produces some of the largest blooms of any rose I grow - a good addition to my garden. Spreading growth habit, no disease so far, a little

tender here in Omaha, requiring additional cover to survive. D.H. Rodgers (20 pls 2 yrs, tall, KY): Vivid orange red with occasional burnt tint. Huge 8" blooms with superior high centred exhibition form, tremendous substance - eye catching, excellent. Highly recommended - a must for every garden. Long stems, very productive, heavy fragrance. Tall spreading growth habit, deep green foliage, disease-free.

DUFTRAUSCH, H.T. (Tantau '86). Medium Pink (mp), 40 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2'-6', CA): Deep pink with fuchsia tones, retains colour well. Large exhibition form bloom with many petals, great substance, one bloom per stem. Opens very slowly and holds for days on plant or as cut bloom - a real winner. Tall, upright grower with exceptionally long strong stems, large dark green matt foliage, disease-resistant so far.

DUFTZAUBER '84, H.T. (Kordes '84). Medium Red. (Originally introduced in '69, reintroduced as Duftzauber '84). E. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 4 1/2-5', CA): Deep red colour, very stable in all types of weather. Medium size blooms, some exhibition, good for garden colour. Good substance, borne several to a stem - needs disbudding to exhibit. I could live without it - just another red rose. Upright spreading growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease problems. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 4', ONT): Glowing red, large double blooms, decorative form, good substance, prolific - lovely garden rose. Slight fragrance. Disease-free, hardy.

ELEGANT BEAUTY (DELICIA), H.R. (Kordes '82) (New Day and Unnamed Seedling). Yellow Blend (yb), 20 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls 4 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Bright yellow with pink edges on outer petals, colour more yellow as bloom opens. Beautiful exhibition bloom with classic form, very high centres, good substance. Takes time to establish but worth it - would recommend. Upright branching growth habit, long stems, dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease so far.

ELINA (PEAUDOUCE), H.T. (Dickson '85) (Nana Mouskouri x Lolita). Ivory, 35 petals. R. Duskin (5 pls 2 yrs 5', OR): Pale creamy yellow, very large bloom, exhibition all the way, excellent substance, excellent production, borne on long strong stems. Starting to be seen in Shows all over Northwest - visitors all want to know where they can get plants. Tall vigorous grower, thick dark dull foliage, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 4 1/2', ONT): Primrose cream, large double bloom, perfectly rounded exhibition form with high centre and excellent substance - my favourite rose in 1987. Blooms on long stems, excellent for cutting, very long lasting, slight fragrance. Light green foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls 2 yrs 48", BC): Classic blooms freely produced on vigorous plants, gorgeous. Getting more.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, H.T. (Von C. Weddle '86) (First Prize x Swarthmore). Deep Pink (dp), 35 petals. R. Duskin (2 pls 1 yr 5', OR): Medium pink for me. Very large bloom, classic exhibition form with high centres, excellent substance until fog hits it - should be a great exhibition rose in a warmer climate. Very productive, mostly exhibition but outer petals turn to mush in the slightest dampness here. Tall vigorous grower, medium green dull foliage, mildews.

EPIDOR, H.T. (Delbard '81) [Peace x Marcelle Gret x (Velizy x Jean de la Lune)]. Dark yellow (dy), 35 petals. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 1 yr 3', ONT): Non-fading colour, exhibition form bloom, good substance, produced singly and in clusters. I bought this rose in full bloom (forced for a winter Show), planted it early in Spring and it has not been out of bloom till Fall freeze-up. Tall bushy grower, medium green matt foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent.

ESMERELDA (KEEPSAKE), H.T. (Kordes '80) (Seedling x Red Planet). Pink Blend (pb), 32 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 5 1/2', ONT): Small bloom, well formed, good substance. Has not done well for me, not very prolific. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. P. Balcom (2 pls 1 yr 3', ONT): Medium pink with silver sheen, exhibition form. Had mildew problems with this rose only - very disappointed in its disease resistance. Upright grower, leathery foliage, hardiness excellent. E. Cochran (4 pls 5-6 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Watermelon pink with silver sheen, non-fading - has been reclassified as a pink blend. Large super exhibition bloom, opens very slowly and lasts for days, excellent substance, borne one per stem - best exhibition rose in many years. My original bushes were on canina understock - had 2 custom budded on multiflora understock - have more vigor, more blooms and many basal breaks now. Large grey-green leathery foliage, disease resistant. R. Hopkins (2 pls 2 yrs 4-4 1/2', ONT): Deep silver pink, large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance - a winner. Glossy leathery foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl, ONT): Excellent exhibition form, outstanding substance - great Show rose. Has only one drawback - has defoliation problems in August but they return in September. No disease, hardiness is good. R.J. Kopecky (4 pls 1-2 yrs 3-4', NEB): Exhibition form, very good substance. Gets better with age - my bushes produced any number of outstanding blooms this year. Had troubles with the PH in my rose beds but it didn't seem to mind the sour soil. This fall all bushes were something to behold - a very good rose for me. Some blackspot, hardiness is very good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

EVA GABOR (SENTIMENTAL), H.T. (Poulsen '83) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Deep pink (dp), 40 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs 6', ONT): Large double bloom, cupped

form, good substance but poor fall bloom. Did not show great bloom this year - seems to like drier heat. Fragrant. Upright grower, good foliage, disease-free, hardiness is good. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 4 yrs 4', QUE): Large double blooms, fairly good form, good substance, very free bloomer. Wish the colour was more attractive - anybody out where who likes the colour of this rose - perhaps Eva Gabor? Medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness OK. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 4 yrs 2 1/2', ONT): Large bloom, exhibition form, good substance, fragrant. A lovely rose but unfortunately for me it does not repeat very well - masses of bloom in June and not much more. Compact grower, glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

FASCINATION, H.T. (Warriner '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FIRST FEDERAL RENAISSANCE, H.T. (Warriner '80) (Unnamed variety x First Prize). Medium Pink (mp), 23 petals. M. Pavlick (4 pls 6 yrs, med. tall, PA): High centred, urn shaped bloom, good substance, strictly an exhibition rose, beautiful, holds well - has everything to be a Queen. This is a rose that exhibitors are looking for but cannot get. Erect grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FREEDOM, H.T. (Dickson '84) [(Eurorose x Typhoon) x Bright Smile]. Medium Yellow (CRS), 15 petals, GM RNRS '83. R. Duskin (2 pls 3 yrs 5', OR): Medium sized bloom, full form, low centred, excellent substance. On single stems - seldom in two's or three's. Doesn't have high centre but wins in three's, five's and bowls. Cut 22 perfect blooms off my 2 plants and won three trophies (I don't exhibit often). Beautiful colour in our cool climate. Tall vigorous grower, dark thick foliage, no disease.

FROHSINN (TANSINNROH in USA), H.T. (Tantau '82, not reg'd). No reports.

FUNKUHR (GOLDEN SUMMERS), H.T. (Kordes '84) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Yellow Blend (CRS), 35 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', ONT): Colour changes from yellow with red edge, spreading to be quite red. A good rose but should not be in with pink roses - certainly stands out in garden when in bloom. Urn shaped form, good substance. Bushy grower, glossy foliage, no disease.

FYVIE CASTLE, H.T. (Cocker '85) [(Sunblest x (Sabine x Dr. A.J. Verhage)) x Silver Jubilee]. Light Apricot, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 2 1/2', OR): Large apricot pink bloom - very different colour. High centred exhibition form, excellent substance, comes regularly on single stems, rain doesn't bother it. Short bushy grower - hope bush gets

stronger next year. Dark olive green foliage, no disease.

GEORGIA, H.T. (Weeks '80) (Arizona x Unnamed Seedling). Apricot Blend (CRS), 53 petals. J. King (TX): A beautiful garden rose, many briars, grows about 5' tall, gorgeous dark green foliage. As a garden rose I give it an 8. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GILBERT BECAUD, H.T. (Meilland '80). Orange & Orange Blend (CRS), 50 petals. J. Persad (1 pl 3 yrs 5', MAN): Coppery yellow, double, very fragrant bloom, fades in sun. Urn shaped bud, globular bloom, good substance, nice for showing and in arrangements. Average amount of blooms, slow repeater, borne in singles and clusters. Bushy vigorous grower with strong stems, several basal breaks, medium green foliage, some blackspot, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GIVENCHY, H.T. (Christensen '85) (Gingersnap x Double Delight). Red Blend, 30 petals. D.H. Rodgers (10 pls 3 yrs, med tall, KY): Pink blend with touch of yellow and rose red - very unusual colour, best in cool temperature. The colouration of light, medium and deep pink with yellow at base of petal and tan on reverse is best in colder climates where colours don't fade - gorgeous rose. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, some mildew.

GOLDEN JUBILEE (COCAGOLD), H.T. (Cocker '81). No reports.

GOLDSMITH (HELMUT SCHMIDT), H.T. (Kordes '80). Medium Yellow (my), 35 petals. G. Blyth (2 pls 2 yrs 24", ONT): Lovely deep yellow - one of the best yellow HTs for colour, and holds well. Good form and substance. Not very vigorous and very few basal shoots, dark green foliage, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3', ONT): Bright yellow double blooms on short stems, exhibition form, good substance, slight fragrance but not a fast repeater. Upright grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 5 yrs 18", QUE): Not up to par this year - spring growth was stunted, not many blooms, some blackspot. Fair substance. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLDSTAR (CANDIDE) (POINT DU JOUR), H.T. (Cants '83). No reports.

GREAT CENTURY, H.T. (Delbard '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GUY LAROCHE (GORGEOUS GEORGE) (LA TOUR d'ARGENT), H.T. (Delbard '85). No reports.

HARMONIE, H.T. (Kordes '81) (Fragrant Cloud x Uwe Seeler). Deep Pink (CRS), 20 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl 4 yrs 32", SASK): Pink or salmon pink. Large double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, a constant bloomer but not as many petals as I would like. Always comes back for a good show with very large blooms. Tall bush, large foliage, practically no disease, hardiness very good. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4', ONT): Salmon pink, medium size double bloom, urn shaped exhibition form, excellent substance, fragrant, prolific. Long stems but needs disbudding. Vigorous bushy grower, outstanding dark green glossy foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 3 yrs 4', NEB): Large high centred bloom, sometimes exhibition form, very good substance. Another rose that took time to become established but is now one of the better roses in my garden. Blooms mostly one to a stem making it an exhibitor's rose, but it would do well for anyone. Tall grower, no disease, hardiness excellent.

HEADLINER, H.T. (Warriner '85) (Love x Colour Magic). Pink Blend (pb), 40 petals, J & P Rose of the Year 1986. E. Cochran (3 pls 3 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Outstandingly beautiful colour holds without fading. Very large high centred exhibition bloom opens very slowly producing a real knockout - gets better every year. Fog will spot blooms in July and August. Good substance, most floriferous rose in my garden. Very vigorous plant, tall and branching, large reddish new foliage, clothed to the ground, no disease so far. C. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs, med tall, AK): Brilliant pink and white blend, seems to have darker colouring with lots of sun. Double bloom, high centred form but sometimes confused centres, good substance. Stingy bloomer, slow repeater. Sparse foliage, mildews. D.H. Rodgers (20 pls 5 yrs, tall, KY): White with deep red edges, more consistent than Double Delight and with deeper colours. Very high centred exhibition form with reflexed petals, tremendous substance. High production - sometimes 50 blooms at once, often in sprays like a grandiflora, rapid recycle, also excellent for garden. Tall but compact grower, medium green foliage, very resistant to blackspot but it mildews. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', ALTA): Salmon pink and white blend, outer petals turn red with age. Long pointed buds, 4 1/2" exhibition form bloom, good substance, slight fragrance. Large medium green glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 36" BC): An exhibition rose, coloured like a particularly revolting variety of ice cream.

HONOR, H.T. (Warriner '80) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). White and Near White (CRS), 18-25 petals, AARS '80 and Rose of the Year Award. P. Balcom (1 pl 2 yrs 4 1/2', ONT): Excellent exhibition bloom and the best white on the market, outstanding substance - a remarkable rose -

highly recommended. Upright grower, leathery foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. B. Biddulph (1 pl 2 yrs 4 1/2-5', MAN): Velvety white, touch of pink on edges - seems to depend on the weather. Gorgeous high pointed form, very good substance, always show quality - every garden should have one. One of the best whites but sometimes mistaken for Garden Party. Holds well, blooms often more than one to a stem. Dark glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. G. Blyth (2 pls 1 yr 3-4', ONT): Large high centred exhibition form bloom, excellent substance - beautiful. Very healthy strong grower, dark green foliage. R. Hopkins (1 pl 6 yrs 5-6', ONT): Brilliant white satin flowers, mid size double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting - my favourite white rose. Only slight fragrance. Dark olive green leathery foliage, disease resistant, hardy. J. Persad (1 pl 3 yrs 4', MAN): White bloom marks slightly, ovoid bud, double high centred bloom, good substance. Holds well, mostly single blooms, but I'm a little disappointed in the number of blooms. No disease apparent as yet, winters well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

INGRID BERGMAN, H.T. (Poulsen '84) (Precious Platinum x Seedling). Dark Red (CRS), 30 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 38", SASK): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, lots of petals. Borne singly, very frequent bloomer - an exceptionally good red rose. Tall grower, large reddish green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs, ONT): A beautiful rose - not fading red but burns on outer petals. Exhibition form, good substance, slow to open in rain but when it's good it's very good. Good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3', ONT): Dark velvety red, large double bloom, garden form, good substance, only slight fragrance. Slow repeater, faded blooms look ugly - a disappointment - love the name but I dislike the rose. Dark green leathery foliage, some mildew. R.H. Keith (1 pl 2 yrs 18", ONT): Variable, rarely showing good form - hope it will do better. Good substance. No disease, hardiness OK. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls 2 yrs 2 1/2', ALTA): 5" well formed exhibition form, good substance, good repeat. Vigorous grower, large dark glossy leathery foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 48", BC): Brilliant red flowers freely produced. Occasional exhibition bloom, unfading colour. Nicely bushy.

INNOXA FEMILLE, H.T. (Harkness '81). No reports.

JENNIFER HART, H.T. (Swim & Christensen '82) (Pink Parfait x Yuletide). Dark Red (CRS), 40-50 petals. J. King (TX): Imperfect flowers - will make one more try at getting it to the Judges' table. Disease-prone.

JOHNNIE WALKER, H.T. (Fryer's '82). No reports.

KANA, H.T. (Kaichiro Ota '82) (Ginger Rogers x Chiyo). Dark Red, 38 petals. M. Pavlick (1 pl 2 yrs, med. tall, PA): Excellent high centred exhibition form, very good substance, bud opens slowly, lasts well on bush. Slight fragrance, dark red colour doesn't fade - Queen potential all the way.

KIMBERLEY ANNE, H.T. (F. David Evans '83) (Virgo x Secret Love). White (w), 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 5', OR): Large blooms in large trusses, full flat centre, good substance, very productive - won Bronze Certificate at American Rose Center. Rain spots in wet weather. A very vigorous white rose - own root plant went to 5' in four months - second year should be better. Thick dark foliage, no disease.

KONIGIN BEATRIX (QUEEN BEATRIX), H.T. (Kordes '83) (Seedling x Patricia). Orange & Orange Blend (CRS), 35 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 5', ONT): Non-fading colour but not clear. Exhibition form but doesn't open well, some split centres. Free blooming, poor substance but a good fall plant. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease. Has very weak stems. P. Balcom (1 pl 2 yrs 4', ONT): Nice high centred exhibition form, excellent substance, holds well - a real Show boat. Waxy dark foliage, hardiness excellent. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 1 yr 3', NEB): Dark orange red, large exhibition form blooms with high centres, excellent substance. Planted late last fall after being held due to bad weather - came on late in the season to be one of the biggest and best in the garden - looks like a real comer. Spreading growth habit, no disease the 1st year, hardiness very good. J. Lacroix (1 pl 2 yrs 4-4 1/2', QUE): Apricot yellow, excellent classical HT form, excellent substance, lovely scent, lasts well on bush or as cut bloom. A bit small for a HT and some fading in full sun, slow to get started, but then stand back. Upright grower with many basal canes, shiny green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent.

KONRAD HENKEL, H.T. (Kordes '84) (Seedling x Red Planet). Medium Red (CRS), 35 petals. P. Balcom (1 pl 1 yr 3', ONT): Large bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. A nice addition to the garden - a red for the eighties. Upright grower, leathery foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. G. Blyth (2 pls 1 yr 3', ONT): Rich blood red colour, exhibition Show rose with excellent form and substance. My first year for this rose - was a slow starter but showed great promise in late summer with many blooms. Good growth habit, no disease. E. Cochran (4 pls 4 yrs ± 1/2', CA): This variety takes time to produce good exhibition blooms - they were a dull red colour and only medium size, after several years the colour has improved, really perfect now

and blooms are larger. Exhibition form, excellent substance, withstands wet weather, very floriferous. Best on multiflora understock. Dark green leathery foliage, disease-resistant. R. Duskin (3 pls 2 yrs 4', OR): Dark red colour here, large full blooms that come fairly regularly, exhibition form, excellent substance, seldom in clusters - an excellent red rose for a cool climate. Has vigor and health that few roses have - will add more. Dark green sparse foliage. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 4', ONT): Medium size bloom with high centred exhibition form, excellent substance, nice fragrance - a very attractive plant. Blooms on long stems - excellent as cut flower. Dark leathery foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. J. Lacroix (1 pl 1 yr 5', QUE): Dark velvety red, no fading or burning, very large bloom, excellent classical form, excellent substance, lasts well. Another baby from Red Planet, could bloom a little more but exhibition all the way - will add more. Tall upright grower, dark green shiny foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 4 yrs 60", BC): Vigorous plant, stiff petals, edges black, can be for exhibition. Some blackspot this year.

KORANTEL (TARANTELLA), H.T. (Kordes '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KORHANBU (BELAMI), H.T. (Kordes '85) [(Prominent x Carina) x Emily Post]. Medium Pink, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 3 1/2', OR): Medium pink with lighter reverse, slightly bi-colour - a charming rose. Large bloom, full urn shaped form, excellent substance, lasts very well when cut. Very floriferous, blooms borne singly or in large trusses, undamaged by rain or fog. Bushy vigorous grower, dark green thick foliage, no disease.

KORLINGO (KARDINAL), H.T. (Kordes '85) (Unnamed Seedling x Flamingo). Medium Red, 35 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Bright turkey-red velvety bloom, colour never fades. Bloom has improved this year - perfect exhibition form, excellent substance, borne mostly one per stem, floriferous. Long stems - excellent for exhibition and super for arrangements. Upright growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, no disease. R. Duskin (2 pls 2 yrs 3', OR): Like a red Prominent. Medium size bloom, exhibition form but small, excellent substance, not too productive but excellent for cutting - blooms last a week when cut. Thin upright grower, small dull foliage, no disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 1 yr 4', ONT): Bright cardinal red shade - a very pleasant surprise. Advertised as large flowers but are medium size, similar to Olympiad. Good form with high centres, good substance. Very vigorous grower, good dark green foliage, hardiness is good too.

LADY MARINE, H.T. (De Lashmutt '81). No reports.

LANVIN, H.T. (Christensen '86). Bright Yellow (my), 35-40 petals. D.H. Rodgers (10 pls 3 yrs 3 1/2', KY): Deep golden yellow - best yellow rose on the market. Has been around a couple of years but is a sleeper and will become more popular as time passes. 6" stunning blooms, perfect exhibition form, excellent substance. Compact grower, dark glossy foliage, disease-resistant.

LAS VEGAS, H.T. (Kordes '81) (Ludwigshafen am Rhein x Feuerzauber). Orange Blend (ob), 25-30 petals, GM Genova '85. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4 1/2-5', ONT): Orange/red with yellow reverse. Very large double bloom, garden form, good substance - will probably never win a ribbon with this rose but I love it - an eye catcher in the garden. Upright grower, shiny red/green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls 1-3 yrs 3', NEB): Mostly high centred exhibition blooms, very good substance. This one produces some very good blooms for me - anything in this colour class has to be extra good since there are so many since Tropicana was introduced. No disease so far, hardiness is very good. J. Lacroix (1 pl 2 yrs 5', QUE): Orange-red with gold reverse - beautiful, with high centre as it begins to open but blows quickly and mediocre otherwise. Profuse bloomer, more like a grandiflora, not exhibition. Beautiful serrated foliage, green edged bronze, no disease, hardiness excellent.

LEIGH-LO, H.T. (Harkness '81). No reports.

LIMELIGHT (GOLDEN MEDALLION), H.T. (Kordes '84) (Peach Melba x Seedling). Medium Yellow, 35 petals. A. Meiklejohn (2 pls 2 yrs 2', ONT): Large double bloom, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance. A medium yellow with greenish overcast - a beautiful rose with long lasting characteristics when cut. Very fragrant, repeats well. Spreading growth habit, medium dark, slightly glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness OK.

LISELLE RYLIS (ROYAL ROMANCE), H.T. (De Ruiter '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

L'OREAL TROPHY, H.T. (Harkness '81). No reports.

LOVELY LADY (DICKSON'S JUBILEE), H.T. (Dickson '86) [Silver Jubilee x (Eurorose x Anabell). Medium Pink, 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 3 1/2-4', CA): Bright glowing pink - beautiful colour. Very large bloom - one of the largest I have grown in years, high centred exhibition form with many wide petals, good substance, very fragrant - will be a Show winner. Bushy branching growth habit, large dark green foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 36", BC): A seductive pink rose of ample proportions, good foliage. I look forward to seeing it next summer.

LOVERS MEETING, H.T. (Gandy '80) (Seedling x Egyptian Treasure). Orange and Orange Blend (CRS), 35 petals. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4 1/2', ONT): Orange vermillion, medium size bloom, double, garden form, good substance. Only favourable comment - its brilliant colour. Upright grower, dark bronze semi-glossy foliage, some mildew, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LOVING MEMORY (BURGUND '81), H.T. (Kordes '81) (Seedling x Red Planet). Medium Red (CRS), 40 petals. P. Balcom (2 pls 3 yrs 4', ONT): Very large double bloom, excellent substance, strong necks, very fragrant - an outstanding variety. Bushy upright vigorous grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. R.H. Keith (1 pl 2 yrs 18", ONT): Few good blooms - my one plant has not been as vigorous as it no doubt should - will look for improvement next year. Very little disease, hardiness OK. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 6 yrs, ONT): An excellent red - often wins first as a red if timing is right. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 1 yr 4', NEB): This is a definite improvement on Burgund - produces more blooms with better form and colour. Large high centred bloom, very good substance. Very tall upright grower, some blackspot, winter hardy.

MME GEORGES DELBARD, H.T. (Delbard '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MADAME VIOLET, H.T. (K. Teranishi, Japan '81) [(Lady X x Sterling Silver) x (Lady X x Sterling Silver) x self] . Mauve (m), 45 petals. R. Duskin (3 pls 1 yr 4', OR): Medium size bloom with high centred exhibition form and outstanding substance. Fantastic production, usually in huge trusses, strong fragrance. Has enough bi-colouring to make it sparkle. Vigorous bushy grower, dark green dull foliage, no disease. M. Pavlick (3 pls 2 yrs, med. tall, PA): Beautiful mauve colouring, perfect well formed blooms, very good substance, fragrance aplenty - an exhibitor's rose. Sold by Fred Edmunds in USA. Vigorous grower, healthy green foliage, hardiness is good.

MADRAS, H.T. (Warriner '81). No reports.

MAESTRO, H.T. (McGredy '81). No reports.

MAID OF HONOR, H.T. (Weddle '84) (Folklore x Unnamed Seedling). Yellow Blend, 40 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 6', ONT): Apricot cream colour, exhibition form, good substance, profuse bloomer. Almost seems like a shrub - blooms at end of long stem but certainly the hardiest Apricot I've had for a long time - great for decorative purposes. Tall grower, good foliage, no disease, very hardy. I. Chambers (1 pl 1 yr 3', NS): Apricot buds, opening to cream, retaining apricot at centre, excellent HT

form, good substance, light fragrance. Blooms borne singly on long stems - truly a beautiful rose. I was so delighted when Maid of Honor bloomed second week of July - first in my garden and the exact replica of the illustration on the catalogue cover. Responded quickly after planting, repeats slowly but hope this fault will improve next year. Medium green foliage, no disease with regular spraying. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 6', ONT): Apricot buds opening to cream, small size blooms, high centred exhibition form, good substance. Short stems with many clusters, prolific bloomer, only slight fragrance. Vigorous tall branching growth habit, dark green semi-glossy foliage, disease-resistant, hardy.

MAY LYON, H.T. (Cocker '83) [(Anne Cocker x Arthur Bell) x (National Trust x Silver Jubilee)]. Deep Pink, 30 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 yrs 2 1/2', ALTA): 4 1/2" double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, slight fragrance. Good repeat, bloom stands rain well. Upright neat bush, dark glossy leathery foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of protection.

MIKADO, H.T. (Seizo Suzuki '88) (Fragrant Cloud x Kagayaki). Red Blend (rb), AARS '88. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Brilliant red/scarlet/orange blend with yellow on petal backs. Medium size bloom, decorative form, good substance, nice for garden colour. Resistant to all problems with the exception of downy mildew which is a virus - should be treated with Phaltan and Dacinal. Upright branching growth habit, dark green glossy foliage, disease-resistant. There are many I like better.

MILESTONE, H.T. (Warriner '85) (Sunfire x Spellbinder). Orange Pink flushed Red (rb), 40 petals. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls 1-2 yrs 3 1/2', NEB): High centred bloom, mostly exhibition, excellent substance. A rose of this variety lasted almost 10 days after being cut for the house - stands out among the other reds in the garden. Takes a while to become established then it takes off - a really good rose for me. Upright grower, no disease noted. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 2 1/2', ALTA): Double 4-5" bloom, cup shaped form, good substance, long lasting on bush and as cut flower, long stems, slight fragrance. Many people who have seen it like it very much. Large dark semi-glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection.

MODERN ART (PRINCE OF MONACO), H.T. (M & P Olesen '83) (Unnamed Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Red Blend (CRS), 25 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs, ONT): Medium size hand-painted rose, flattish form, good substance, good bloom production, repeats well. I find its colour delightful. Upright grower, good foliage, disease-free, hardy. R. Duskin (4 pls 2 yrs 3', OR): The best 'hand-painted' hybrid tea so far, colours vary as to climate - sometimes pale, other

times vibrant. Large bloom, cupped form, once in a while a spectacular exhibition bloom, excellent substance. Borne singly and in medium clusters - lots of comments made on this one. Vigorous spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, slight blackspot.

MON CHERI, H.T. (Christensen '81) [(White Satin x Bewitched) x Double Delight]. Red Blend (CRS), 35 petals, AARS '82. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4', ONT): A pink/red blend, changes colour with age. Double bloom, garden form, good substance, prolific, borne singly and in clusters, fragrant. Upright grower, semi-glossy foliage, some mildew, hardy. J. Persad (1 pl 2 yrs 4', MAN): Pink centre, red outside - I love the colour, doesn't fade in sun. Pointed bud, large very double bloom, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance, holds well, lots of bloom and repeats well. Singles and some clusters on long stems, fragrant - one of my favorites. Tall bushy grower, medium dark green shiny foliage, no disease as yet. A. Rendle (1 pl 4 yrs 4', BC): Medium pink to yellow base, aging to dark red - may be shown in fully- open class as the bloom gets redder and more velvety. Ovoid pointed bud, decorative form, good substance, spicy fragrance. Plant growth erratic, medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

MONTREAL, H.T. (Gaujard '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NEVILLE GIBSON, H.T. (Harkness '83). No reports.

NIAGARA PRIDE, H.T. (Pallek '82 - not reg'd). No reports.

NOBILO'S CHARDONNAY, H.T. (McGredy '84) [Freude x (Wienerwald x Benson & Hedges Gold)]. Orange Yellow (my), 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 3', OR): Apricot pink for me - almost didn't import it when I saw picture in catalog but very happy I did purchase it. Unusual colour, very large bloom, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance, above average production. Good all-round plant. Bushy vigorous grower, shiny medium green foliage, no disease.

NORTHERN GOLD, H.T. (Delbard). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

OLYMPIAD, H.T. (McGredy '83) (Red Planet x Pharaoh). Medium Red (CRS), 35 petals, AARS '84. P. Balcom (5 pls 3 yrs 4-5', ONT): Double exhibition form bloom, excellent substance, long lasting, excellent cut flower, fragrant. Quite floriferous but slow to repeat unless cut back hard - a Red worth having. Upright grower, no disease, hardiness is good. G. Blyth (4 pls 3 yrs 4', ONT): Excellent exhibition form, very good substance. Had some winter kill - only 1

and 2 stems this year but did get fall basal growth - hope for improvement next year. Some blackspot, needs good winter protection. I. Chambers (1 pl 2 yrs 3 1/2', NS): Glowing red double blooms on long strong stems, retain colour during varied weather conditions. Ovoid bud, globular bloom, excellent substance. Was very disappointed with Olympiad's first year in my garden but this year has been outstanding - beautiful blooms, floriferous and still blooming October 5th. Apparently it needs time to adjust to soil and climatic conditions of Nova Scotia. Light fresh fragrance. Upright strong bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease with regular spraying, hardiness good with protection. C. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs, short, AK): Pot grown, exhibition form, excellent substance, good quantity and fair repeat bloom, very little fragrance - wish it were taller and more vigorous. No disease. R. Hopkins (2 pls 4 yrs 5', ONT): Classical HT form, excellent substance, slight fragrance, long lasting, long stems - excellent cut flower. Disease resistant, hardy. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 4 yrs 40", QUE): Exhibition form, good size, good substance, lots of bloom, mostly single stems - grows well, blooms well and shows well. Large foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection. R.H. Keith (1 pl 3 yrs 30", ONT): Good clear bright red colour, good substance, borne quite freely - a fine bright rose that can produce some blooms of excellent form but not consistent in this respect. Very healthy, hardiness OK. M.D. Kirkland (2 pls 3 yrs 6', ONT): Lovely blooms of exhibition form - won Best Red Ribbon for me. Very strong grower, no disease, hardiness is good. J. Lacroix (3 pls 3 yrs 4 1/2', QUE): Bright velvety red - I like all roses with 'Red Planet' as a parent - exceptional colour, retains it well. Bloom opens slowly to rather flat form, a bit small for exhibition but excellent garden variety. Excellent substance. No disease, medium green matt foliage, hardiness excellent.

PACEMAKER, H.T. (Harkness '81). No reports.

PASADENA, H.T. (Kordes '81). No reports.

PATSY CLINE, H.T. (Christensen '84). No reports.

PAUL SHIRVILLE (HEART THROB), H.T. (Harkness '81, introd. '83) (Compassion x Mischief). Salmon Pink & Peach Blend, 35-45 petals, Edland Medal for Fragrance '82. R.H. Keith (2 pls 1 yr 30", ONT): Blend of fine pink tones, good form and substance - very attractive with fine flowers and excellent foliage. Upright growth habit, disease-free, hardiness OK.

PEGGY LEE, H.T. (Feigel '82). No reports.

POLARSTERN (POLAR STAR), H.T. (Tantau '82) (Parentage undeclared). White (w), 35 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl 1

yr 28", SASK): Large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, borne on single stems - seems to be an excellent white for the Show. Medium height, foliage quite large, no disease. E. Cochran (4 pls 4 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Soft lime green buds open to pure white with a luster, very weather proof. Full exhibition form, opens slowly to perfect Show rose, excellent substance, great lasting qualities. Has taken time to produce good exhibition form and size on canina understock. Pale foliage responded to liquid kelp - 1 tbsp. per gal. once a month around the plants. Disease-resistant. R.H. Keith (1 pl 1 yr 24", ONT): Good size, exhibition form, good substance - a good plant with an excellent flower. Upright grower, very good foliage, no disease, hardiness OK. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls 1 & 2 yrs 54", BC): Yellowish blooms on a lanky bush. This was the 1985 British Nurserymen's 'Rose of the Year' but I can't get excited about it.

POLO CLUB, H.T. (Christensen '86). No reports.

POPE JOHN PAUL II, H.T. (Guy Brisebois x Jack McIntyre '84) (Pink Perfection x Maria Stern). Orange-Red, 40-42 petals. P. Balcom (2 pls 3 yrs 4-5', ONT): Large double bloom, 4-4 1/2" diameter, good form and substance, long lasting - weak necks seem to be its biggest problem. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. B. Biddulph (1 pl 3 yrs 4 1/2', MAN): Large pointed buds open to large double blooms, cupped form, substance good at times. Blooms didn't hold well this year - opened wide and stay that way, faded in sun, no fragrance. Weak necks for such a large bloom - must cut ahead of time when 1/2 open for Show. Better this year but not always exhibition, nice bush in garden. No disease, hardiness good with protection. G. Blyth (2 pls 1 & 3 yrs 3', ONT): Large double orange bloom, good form, excellent substance - I like its growth, colour and form but does not produce as much bloom as I would like. Very vigorous grower, shiny dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

POUNDER STAR (KARMA), H.T. (McGredy '81) (John Waterer x Kalahari). Medium Red, 20 petals. R. Hopkins (1 pl 8 yrs 4', ONT): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting, borne on long stems, spicy fragrance. Upright grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 3', NEB): High centred bloom, very good form and substance - has the potential of becoming a very good all-around rose. Sufficient bloom for the garden and once in a while a 'goodie' for the Show - will replace if these two bushes go. Upright grower, no disease noted, hardiness very good.

PRESENCE, H.T. (Delbard '83). No reports.

PRIDE OF CANADA, H.T. (Collins '81). No reports.

PRIMA DONNA, H.T. (Takashi Shirakawa '83) [(Unnamed Seedling x Happiness) x Prominent]. Deep Pink, 27 petals, AARS '88. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 4 1/2-5', CA): Deep pink with rosy tone as bloom opens. Small bloom opens fast - needs more petals for good Show rose. Garden and exhibition form, high centres but open bloom is only fair. I love the colour - retains it well. Blooms in cycles because of this cool weather, beautiful in warmer weather. Borne mostly one per stem - stems are very long, great to show. Upright grower, dark green glossy foliage, no disease, hardy.

PRINCESS DE MONACO, H.T. (Meilland '81). No reports.

QUINELLA, H.T. (Not reg'd). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RAINY DAY, H.T. (McGredy '82) (Trumpeter x Typhoon). Deep Pink (CRS), 20 petals. M. Baillie (2 pls 1 yr, ONT): Great colour - non fading. Small bloom, more decorative form than exhibition for me but could be wrong, excellent substance, bloom holds well - a great little rose. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3 1/2-4', ONT): Lovely deep pink colour, double bloom, garden form, good substance, slight fragrance - a great improvement over 1st year. Bushy grower, dark green semi-glossy foliage, disease-resistant, hardy.

REBECCA CLAIRE, H.T. (Michael John Law '85) (Blessings x Redgold). Coppery orange (ob), 28 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 2', OR): Medium size blooms on single stems and also small clusters, high centred form then straggly, average substance - only 6 blooms all year. Too early to tell - plant weak and struggling to grow - will pour fish meal (my standby) on it next spring. Sparse bronzy foliage, no disease.

REMEMBER ME, H.T. (Cocker '84). No reports.

ROSEMARY HARKNESS, H.T. (Harkness '85) [Compassion x (Basildon Bond x Grandpa Dickson)]. Orange Blend, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Sherbet orange & yellow - attractive colour. Beautiful bud that blows in hours (minutes?), good substance, fair production, borne on single stems. Plant is very short and easily overlooked. Dark green thick foliage, no disease.

RUHKOR (ATHENA), H.T. (Kordes '81) (Merko x Unnamed Seedling). White (w), 35 petals, greenhouse variety. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 3 yrs 54", BC): Small pearly blooms on a moderately vigorous plant - will try it for another season.

SANDRA, H.T. (Kordes '81) (Merko x Unnamed Seedling). Light Pink (CRS), db (ARS), 30-35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 5 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Pale salmon-orange suffused with apricot - colour deeper in cool weather. Medium size, beautiful Show blooms with spiral-centred exhibition form, excellent substance. Opens very slowly and lasts longer than any rose I've grown. Never needs disbudding and in bloom most of the season. Tall upright grower, large dark glossy leathery foliage, no disease.

SAVANNAH, H.T. (Weeks '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SELFREDGES (BEROLINA in Europe), H.T. (Kordes '84) (Parentage not listed). Yellow, 35 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Rich dark yellow, retains colour without fading - good yellows are very hard to come by. High centred exhibition form, good substance - could use more petals for warmer areas but great in San Francisco. Very good for garden too. Upright branching growth habit, large dark green foliage, disease-resistant so far. R. Duskin (3 pls 2 yrs 5', OR): Very large bloom, very high centred exhibition form, very good substance, very productive, needs protection in heavy rain. Here's a vigorous all-purpose yellow rose - cutting, garden colour, exhibition. Tall grower with the vigour of Queen Elizabeth I'm told, shiny bright green foliage, no disease. M. Pavlick (1 pl 1 yr, tall, PA): Light yellow with a touch of red sometimes. Long somewhat pointed buds, classical form, touchy substance, good tea rose perfume, blooms more than one per stem. Robust grower with long canes, glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

SHEER BLISS, H.T. (Warriner '85) (White Masterpiece x Grand Masterpiece). White/pink centre, 35 petals, AARS '85. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Bud is white with tinges of pink on petals, opens clear white. Very large bloom, high centred exhibition form, great substance, borne on long stems - one of the best whites, nice fragrance. Tall branching growth habit, large dark leathery foliage, no disease so far. C. Decker (1 pl 1 yr, tall, AK): White with pink tints in centre - exquisite colour. Large double bloom, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance, medium quantity of bloom and fairly quick repeat, strong fragrance. Longest straightest stems of any rose I grow, no disbudding this year - excellent. No disease, sparse pointed foliage. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 4 1/2-5', ONT): Classic HT form, excellent substance, nice fragrance, long stems - a winner for me. Disease-resistant. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 1 yr 3', QUE): Double blooms borne on single stems, exhibition form, good substance. First year plant - can judge better next year. Not many blooms but late growth produced many buds in late September. No disease. J.

Lacroix (1 pl 1 yr 3', QUE): Huge exhibition form bloom with beautiful high centre, excellent substance, lasts well. Spots in rain and when sprayed. Resembles Pristine but not as good, stingy bloomer and doesn't repeat well. Strong scent. Compact grower, no disease. J. McKenzie (3 pls 1 yr 4', ONT): Creamy white with soft pink centre. Large high centred exhibition bloom, excellent substance - had 20 blooms on 2nd flush, hoping for a 3rd, one bloom per stem. I like a rose that has long strong stiff stems, pleasing scent, very healthy look - well worth the price. Crab-like (upside down) growth habit, no disease noted. D.H. Rodgers (4 pls 1 yr 3 1/2', KY): Very delicate looking - some compare it to Pristine - less pink than Pristine - excellent in its own right. Perfect exhibition bloom, excellent substance, good bloom production - 2nd year should produce excellent Show blooms. Disease-resistant. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 3 1/2', ALTA): 4-5" blooms, high centred classic HT form, good substance, light fragrance. If it winters well it will be one of my best roses. Upright vigorous grower, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 48", BC): Opens fast, not as beautiful as Pristine.

SHEILA'S PERFUME, H.T. (Sheridan '85) [Peer Gynt x Daily Sketch x (Paddy McGredy x Prima Ballerina)]. Red & Yellow bicolour, 20 petals, Edland Medal for Fragrance, Trial Ground Cert., Torridge Award for Best Rose raised by Amateur Breeder. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 2 1/2-3', CA): Bright yellow petals with cherry-red on petal edges - flashy colour in the garden and more so when exhibiting. HT Show type form, opens a little fast but fully open blooms are exceptionally beautiful. Good substance, strong fragrance, borne several in a spray - a great rose. Upright branching growth habit, bronze glossy new foliage, no disease. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 3', OR): Very colourful at first but fades fast. Small bloom - should be classed as a floribunda as in England. Flat open form, fair substance, very fragrant. Vigorous grower, heavy dark green foliage, no disease. R.H. Keith (2 pls 1 yr 18-24", ONT): Yellow and red bicolour, attractive flowers of HT form, good substance, nicely fragrant. No clusters in its first year - one stem one flower - I look for a change next year. (Editors' note - registered as a H.T. but classed as a floribunda in England).

SILK HAT, H.T. (Christensen '86) [(Ivory Tower x Night & Day) x Plain Talk]. Mauve Blend (m) - plum/cream/fuchsia blended with cream, 45 petals. D.H. Rodgers (15 pls 3 yrs, med. KY): Wine-purple with white reverse - very unusual colouration - nothing like it. Exhibition form, good substance, nice fragrance, good for garden and exhibition, some clusters but mostly singles. Bush improved 2nd year. Compact grower, medium green foliage, disease-resistant.

SILVERADO, H.T. (Christensen '87) [(Ivory Tower x Angel Face) x Paradise]. Mauve Blend (m), 28 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl 4 yrs 3 1/2-4', CA): Creamy buds open lavender, tinged pink edges, fades as it opens. Exhibition form, good substance. Plant low growing and weak but blooms excellent for English Boxes. Soft fragrance. Dark matt foliage, will mildew.

SILVER SPOON, H.T. (Weeks '85) (Louisiana x Unnamed Seedling). Mauve (m), 35 petals. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 3', NEB): High centred exhibition form, very good substance. Received a couple of not so good plants - nursed them through last year and was rewarded with some outstanding blooms this year. Not as flashy as Paradise but much better Show rose - a very good rose. Upright grower, no disease noted, hardiness is good.

SOUTHERN BELLE, H.T. (Swim & Ellis '81) (Pink Parfait x Phoenix). Pink Blend (pb), 25-30 petals. J. King (TX): Just another pink rose which bit the dust quickly on this plantation. Didn't like either heat or cold, mildews. Save your money and buy Elizabeth Taylor.

STEPHEN'S BIG PURPLE, H.T. (Stephen's '86) (Unnamed Seedling x Purple Splendor). Mauve (m), 35 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls 1 yr 3 1/2-4', CA): A first in a deep non-fading burgundy purple to join in a new colour class break. Colour is unbelievable - unaffected by big changes in temperature. Large blooms - I counted 62 petals on first blooms in May, later in season a count of 50 - exhibition form, good substance, nice fragrance. Will be in demand. Upright branching grower, medium size matt green foliage, no disease so far. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 3', OR): Deep grape purple here on coast, visitors gasp when they first see it - it glows in our cool weather. Classic exhibition form, excellent substance, very fragrant. Was told it takes two years to get established - can hardly wait. Dark thick foliage, no disease.

SUMMER DREAM, H.T. (Warriner '87) (Sunshine x Unnamed Seedling). Apricot blend, 50 petals. C. Decker (1 pl 1 yr, tall, AK): Salmon and yellow blend, eye pleasing colour - I really like it. Double bloom, high centred form sometimes but often confused centre, good substance. Not many blooms and slow to repeat - will re-evaluate next year. Upright grower, lots of foliage, some mildew with cold rain. J. Lacroix (1 pl 1 yr 5 1/2', QUE): Peachy pink with yellow base. Some excellent exhibition blooms but most are only average, rather loose form, good substance - a big disappointment in this one. Throws a long stem like a climber, stingy bloomer, some weak necks. Faint fragrance. Dark green foliage, no disease. D.H. Rodgers (5 pls 3 yrs, tall, KY): Shell pink with heavy coral tones, 6-7" bloom,

perfect high centred exhibition form, excellent substance. Many blooms, sometimes as many as 30 on a bush at the same time. One of the better J & P Roses of the Year. Deep green foliage, disease-resistant.

SUNBRIGHT, H.T. (Warriner '84) (Unnamed Seedling x New Day). Sulphur Yellow (my), 28 petals. B. Biddulph (2 pls 1 & 2 yrs 3', MAN): Large lovely yellow blooms that hold well on bush or in a vase - the best yellow I have. Good substance, a winner in its specimen class, opens slowly. Two distinct flushes with about 15 blooms each time. Sometimes more than 1 bloom per stem, repeats well, slight fragrance. Upright grower, dark green shiny foliage, no disease, hardiness good with protection. J. Persad (1 pl 1 yr 3', MAN): Bright yellow, doesn't fade in sun. Urn shaped buds, globular blooms, excellent substance. Will know better in second year if it is exhibition material. Average amount of bloom, slow repeater, mostly single stems. Long narrow bush but vigorous, no disease, wintered well.

SUNSATION, H.T. (Kordes '87) [(Bengali x Uwe Seeler) x Cocktail]. Yellow Blend, Sheridan's 75th Anniversary Rose. A. Meiklejohn (2 pls 1 yr 3', ONT): Orange blend for me - glowing colour. High centred exhibition form, good substance. Tall branching grower, dark glossy foliage turns red in fall, no disease, hardiness excellent.

SUNSET SONG, H.T. (Cocker '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SWEETHEART, H.T. (Cocker '80) [Peer Gynt x (Fragrant Cloud x Gay Gordons)]. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 5 1/2-6', ONT): Silvery pink, very large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance - a lovely rose. Long lasting but too few of them and slow to repeat. Tall upright grower, medium green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SWEET SURRENDER, H.T. (Weeks '82) (Unnamed Seedling x Tiffany). Medium Pink (CRS), 40 petals, AARS '83. P. Balcom (1 pl 3 yrs 4', QUE): Double bloom, flat cupped garden form, excellent substance, blows too quickly. If it wasn't for its fragrance, it would be in the compost pile. Vigorous upright grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardiness excellent. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4 1/2', ONT): Silvery pink, some blooms exhibition form but mostly flat centres with some large blooms in 'dahlia' form. Fast repeater, very fragrant, a showpiece in the garden as it is different. Vigorous grower, disease resistant, hardy. E. Ouellette (1 pl 3 yrs 2 1/2', QUE): Lovely colour and sweetly fragrant. Flat cupped form, very good substance, good number of blooms this year, some balling in wet weather. Bloom holds a long time on the bush

but too large for floral work as is the case with most HTs. No disease, hardy.

THE SENATOR, H.T. (Weeks '81) [(Unnamed Seedling cross) x Fandango, Happiness x Suspense]. Dark Red (CRS), mr (ARS). J. King (TX): Strong upright plant has some trouble with mildew, very sparse blooms but can reach enormous proportions - not a garden rose. For the picky exhibitor only (yes, I have it). Got 1 bloom last year. Likes a lot of sun.

TOUCH OF CLASS (MARECHAL LE CLERC), H.T. (Michael Kriloff '80) [Micaela x (Queen Elizabeth x Romantica)]. Pink/Cream blend, 35 petals, AARS '86. P. Balcom (2 pls 2 yrs 4', ONT): Long classical buds open to perfect exhibition blooms that really hold, excellent substance. The name says it all - could well be one of the top 5 of the 80's - a must for every garden. Upright vigorous grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. E. Cochran (2 pls 4 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Rich creamy pink with coral shadings, lustrous texture, very long classical buds, perfect exhibition form, great substance that withstands this wet climate, lasts well. This lovely rose has a regal pose that gives it special class - everyone who passes stops to admire it growing on a standard in my front rose garden. Disease resistant so far, many basal canes. C. Decker (1 pl 1 yr, tall, AK): Large double bloom, high centred form but needs protection from rain if you want to show it. Heavy substance, medium quantity of bloom, slow repeater. Colour similar to Derek Nimmo but better form. Mildews. R. Hopkins (2 pls 2 yrs 5', ONT): Large classic HT form, excellent substance, beautiful buds, slight fragrance. Only complaint - both my plants have foliage that seems to resent constant garden spraying. Some mildew, hardy. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 1 yr 3', QUE): Very attractive pink blend, double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. Looks like a real comer - would expect more and larger blooms next year. Very good photo subject - much more attractive rose than one pictured in catalogues. Dark green foliage with some gloss, no disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 2 yrs 3 1/2', ONT): Long buds open to perfect exhibition form, excellent substance - a real beauty, very highly recommended. Vigorous grower, no disease, hardiness is good. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 3', NEB): First there was First Prize, then came Pristine, now Touch of Class has its turn to shine - picked more for Queen than any other rose in this part of the States - will become one of the premier show roses. Always exhibition form, very good substance. Some blackspot. J. Lacroix (1 pl 2 yrs 5 1/2-6', QUE): Coral pink with cream tones. Beautiful high centre then all hell breaks loose - split centres, fading etc. Would kill to see this open constantly. May do better in the South - will shovel prune. J. McKenzie (2 pls 2 yrs 4', ONT): Warm pink shaded

coral and cream, perfectly shaped high centred 4-5" bloom, very good substance, good repeater. Well named - it's a beauty, great for my vase where I really enjoy the rose. Disease-resistance good, a little mildew, hardiness very good with usual protection. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 1 yr 4', ONT): Beautiful exhibition form bloom but sparse - moving it in the hope it will give me more bloom - will report again next year. Good substance. No disease, hardiness is good. A. Rendle (1 pl 1 yr 4', BC): Medium pink with shades of cream and coral, exhibition form, excellent substance. Blooms are exceptionally long lasting and a delight for arrangers. Not too fragrant. No disease this year. D.H. Rodgers (20 pls 2 yrs, tall, KY): Perfect exhibition form on every bloom, tremendous substance, stunning colour, very long lasting, long stems - excellent Show rose - highly recommended AARS winner. Heavy producer, gorgeous glossy foliage, disease-resistant. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 3', ALTA): 4-5" bloom, exhibition form, good substance - eye catching. Large dark glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection. NOTE; INTRODUCED IN '80 BUT WE DIDN'T RECEIVE REPORTS UNTIL '85 - WILL ACCEPT REPORTS FOR 3 MORE YEARS - 1988, 1989, 1990.

TRIBUTE, H.T. (Warriner '81). No reports.

VOL DE NUIT, H.T. (Delbard '83). No reports.

VOODOO, H.T. (Christensen '86) [(Camelot x First Prize) x Typhoo Tea x Lolita]. Orange Blend (ob), 35 petals, AARS '86. P. Balcom (2 pls 2 yrs 4', ONT): Huge buds open to large blooms with loose centres, semi-cupped form, very good substance, long lasting. Very vigorous grower, thick thorny stems, dark shiny foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. C. Decker (1 pl 1 yr, tall, AK): Large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, fair quantity of bloom and good repeat. Holds up better than most in rain, one of the better fragrant roses. Dark olive green foliage, some mildew. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 5 1/2-6', ONT): Yellow, peach and orange blend. Large double blooms, exhibition form with high centres but some loose ones, excellent substance, nice fragrance. Lovely dark green glossy foliage, disease resistant, hardy. J. Lacroix (1 pl 2 yrs 5-6', QUE): Apricot yellow to medium pink to red. Urn shaped buds, open with high centres but fade by the end if in full sun. Garden variety, good substance, profuse bloomer, heavy fragrance - easy to grow - one of the best 1986 AARSs. No disease, hardiness excellent. J. McKenzie (2 pls 2 yrs 5-6', ONT): Yellow, peach, orange and scarlet blend blooms fade to clear pink with no discolouration - good for the vase. Mostly globular cupped form, good substance. Disease-resistant, hardiness very good with protection. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 3 1/2', ALTA): Bloom does not fade with age, 5" exhibition form bloom, good

substance, good repeat, sweet fragrance. A bit of mosaic, hardy with my method of winter protection.

WESTERN FAIR, H.T. (Noakes '81). Yellow Blend (CRS). J. Wade (2 pls 3 yrs 4 1/2', ONT): Yellow/orange blend, medium sized double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, borne singly, frequent repeat bloomer. Available from Riverdale Nurseries, Dorchester, Ont. - highly recommended. Vigorous grower with strong stems, dark green foliage, disease resistant, hardiness very good.

WIMI, J.T. (Tantau '83). Silvery Pink. E. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 3', CA): Creamy white with pink borders on petal edges and suffused into petals. Medium size exhibition form bloom, good substance, borne mostly one bloom per stem. Blooms much better after several years but plants never grow any taller. Short branching growth habit, medium dark green foliage, no disease problems. Takes time to develop but worth it - produces such beautiful blooms.

GRANDIFLORAS

BLUE RIBBON (LAGERFELD), Gr. (Christensen '85) [Blue Nile x (Ivory Tower x Angel Face)]. Mauve/silvery lavender (m), 30-35 petals. D.H. Rodgers (5 pls 3 yrs, tall, KY): Very unusual shade of lavender - almost silver, large blooms, high centred exhibition form, good substance, very fragrant - gorgeous. Plenty of singles as well as clusters, often so many blooms per cluster it is hard for stem to support them. Grandiflora-type growth habit, medium dark green foliage, disease-resistant.

EXPO '86, Gr. (no information on hybridizer). Orange Red, 35-38 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', ALTA): 4" double bloom, good substance, slight fragrance, slow repeat - did not do as well as last year. Large dark leathery foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection.

FIDELITY (SCOOP JACKSON) (CANTERBURY), Gr. (McGredy '80). No reports. Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLD MEDAL, Gr. (Christensen '82) [Yellow Pages x (Granada x Garden Party)]. Deep yellow (CRS), 35-40 petals. E. Cochran (1 pl 6-7 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): Deep golden yellow suffused with orange on petal edges. High centred exhibition form bloom, excellent substance, mostly 1 bloom per stem and some sprays - the best Grandiflora I have grown to date. How it ever missed being an AARS winner is a mystery to many - one of the biggest Show winners in the States. Tall branching growth habit, large dark green matt foliage, outstanding disease-resistant plant. C. Decker (2

pls 3 yrs, med tall, AK): Bright yellow with pinkish tints on edges, fading to yellow. Large double bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance. Stingy bloomer and slow to repeat - a pretty rose when in bloom. Only one bloom period in our short season - some bloom twice, some even 3 times. Mildews. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 5', ONT): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, some single stems but mostly in clusters. Much better looking 2nd year but blooms fade very fast to almost white. Hardy, disease-resistant. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 2 yrs 6', ONT): Excellent exhibition form with high centres - perhaps the best grandiflora and a must in every garden. Blooms late in fall and no rain damage. Very vigorous grower, no disease. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 3 1/2', NEB): High centred bloom, very good form and substance. This rose will win the single specimen grandiflora class but there is a newcomer on the block that will give it a run for the money - New Year will be a toughie to beat in the grandiflora spray class. I'll continue to grow and show Gold Medal - it is a good grandiflora. No disease so far, hardiness is very good. J. Lacroix (4 pls 2 yrs 5-6', QUE): Gold edged with strawberry red, some fading in hot sun but best yellow in my garden. Classical HT form, very symmetrical, at best when 1/2 open, excellent inflorescence, good substance. Blooms and blooms by the armful. Best blooms are in the fall. Tall upright grower with long straight canes, very vigorous, some blackspot, hardiness excellent.

LOVE, Gr. (Warriner '80) (Unnamed variety x Redgold). Red Blend (CRS), 35 petals, AARS '80. B. Biddulph (2 pls 1 & 2 yrs 4', MAN): I like the bright scarlet velvety bloom with silvery white reverse. Double bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance. Blooms singly and in sprays, lasts well on bush and when cut if conditioned first - very noticeable in the garden. Upright grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness good with protection. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 3 1/2-4', ONT): Medium size double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, only slight fragrance. Mostly single stems, prolific bloomer, better blooms in Fall than in Spring. Disease-resistant, hardy. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 5 yrs 4', ONT): Medium size bloom, good form and substance. A great candidate for 'Rose in a Bowl' - always wins this Award. Tidy upright grower. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NEW YEAR (ARCADIAN), Gr. (McGredy '83) (Mary Summer x Unnamed Seedling). Spanish Orange, 20 petals, AARS '87. C. Decker (1 pl 1 yr, med. (in pot), AK): Bright orange blend - colour OK but bloom is only so-so - not impressed this first year. Decorative form with confused centres, good substance, smallish size double bloom, small clusters, medium repeater. Upright slightly spreading growth habit, lots of dark green foliage, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1

yr 2', ONT): Double bloom, garden form, fair substance - my plant not really worth reporting - biggest disappointment this season. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease. J. Lacroix (1 pl 1 yr 4', QUE): Bright orange with pinkish edges as it ages - best orange rose I have ever grown. Perfect HT form, excellent substance, small bloom, lasts well, doesn't fade. Excellent inflorescence, profuse bloomer, nice raspberry fragrance - will add more - WOW! Tall upright grower, dark green shiny foliage, no disease. J. McKenzie (2 pls 1 yr 2', ALTA): Unusual shade of orange, very colourful - an eye catcher. Medium size bloom, about 3" diameter, oval high centred form, excellent substance, bloom and foliage. A little short in stems and fragrance but good production, borne in singles and clusters. Vigorous grower, dark leathery extremely shiny foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 36", BC): So far blooms have come mostly singly. Beautiful orange colour, good foliage.

SHREVEPORT, Gr. (Kordes '80) (Zorina x Uwe Seeler). Orange and Orange Blend (CRS), 40-55 petals, AARS '82. P. Balcom (1 pl 3 yrs 3 1/2', ONT): Decorative form bloom, very good substance, very slight fragrance, stems weak at times. Long lasting bloom - good cut flower. Upright grower, some mildew, hardiness excellent. B. Biddulph (1 pl 4 yrs 4 1/2', MAN): Only one of 120 roses which did not winter - was getting weaker each year. Perhaps it was a poor plant but I wasn't impressed from the start. Although GRs are not plentiful, I don't think I'll replace this one. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4 1/2', ONT): High centred exhibition form, excellent substance, double bloom, slight fragrance. Many blooms borne singly, long lasting, good cut flowers, also one of the latest blooming roses in the fall. Dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 5 yrs 5', ONT): Blooms on small side, only fair in my garden - will replace. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl 2 yrs 3', NEB): Another Canadian import that took time to get established but this year proved its worth. Sometimes high centred exhibition form but mostly a good show rose in the garden - large bloom outshines its neighbors. Hardiness very good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WHITE LIGHTNIN', Gr. (Swim & Christensen '80) (Angel Face x Misty). White and Near White (CRS), 26-32 petals, AARS '81. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 3', ONT): Pure white double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, nice fragrance. Long lasting blooms, no single stems, only clusters and they look like a floribunda. Compact grower, dark green glossy foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FLORIBUNDAS

AMBER QUEEN, Fl. (Harkness '84) (Southampton x Typhoon). Apricot Blend (CRS), 40 petals, AARS '88. E. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 3 1/2-4', CA): Pure amber yellow - very stable in most weather. Beautiful bud, decorative form bloom, some confused centres. Borne in large clusters that open at different times, sprays sometimes so large they droop. Super fragrance. Vigorous grower, medium size dark green foliage, disease-resistant so far. R. Duskin (5 pls 3 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Large fully double amber yellow bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, very fragrant, borne in small clusters. Outstanding cut rose - lasts for days. One of the best floribundas for health and colour - great for landscape use - always some colour. Bushy vigorous grower, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 2 1/2', ONT): Large exhibition form bloom, excellent substance, borne in clusters, long lasting, improves each year. Very early Spring bloom. Compact grower, no disease, hardiness no problem. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 30", BC): Attractive deep yellow-apricot blooms on a bushy plant - looks good.

ANTIQUÉ SILK (CHAMPAGNER), Fl. (Kordes '82) (Anabell Seedling x Seedling). White (w), 20 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls 4 yrs 5 1/2', CA): Creamy-white with pinkish tones in cool weather. Perfect HT form blooms borne in large sprays with 6-8 blooms in a cluster, outstanding texture. Very floriferous - last for days as cut blooms. Tall upright grower, medium green matt foliage, no disease problems.

ARUS BEAUTY, Fl. (P. Dickson '86) [(Eurorose x Whisky Mac) x Bright Smile]. Medium Yellow, 20 petals, G.M. RNRS '83. R. Duskin (2 pls 1 yr 2 1/2', OR): Bright crisp colour, medium size bloom, open decorative form, just barely double, borne in clusters, excellent substance, holds very well when cut. Very floriferous for 1st year plant - would be a good edging plant. Bushy short grower, dark green glossy foliage, no disease. R.H. Keith (1 pl 1 yr 20", ONT): Bright canary yellow, medium size bloom, good form and substance, petals have an attractive light ruffling - lovely flowers. Bushy grower, beautiful glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness OK. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 36" BC): Bright yellow flowers backed by lovely foliage. Mostly one to a stem, some fragrance. Look forward to next year.

AVOCET, Fl. (Harkness '84) (Dame of Sark x Unnamed Seedling). Orange-vermilion, 13 petals. R. Duskin (2 pls 3 yrs 3 1/2', OR): Open semi-double blooms in medium trusses, good substance, poor bloom production this year - plants went downhill. Even with regular spray program I couldn't keep blackspot off - will transplant to another area of garden. Spreading growth habit, sparse foliage.

BAD FUSSING, FL (Kordes '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN, FL. (Dickson '83) (Red Planet x Eurorose). Medium Red (CRS), 20 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 4 yrs 3', OR): Colour is orange/russet/suntan here - very different colour, eye catching, many comments by visitors. Tapered bud, high centred classic form, excellent substance, borne singly and in small clusters, weather resistant. Upright vigorous grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Must increase. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', ONT): Medium size double bloom, garden form, good substance, borne mostly in clusters - improved 2nd year. Spicy fragrance. Some blackspot, hardiness good. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 36", BC): Orange-red - eye catching colour, HT shaped blooms, mostly one to a stem - different - I like it.

BELLA ROSA (TOYNBEE HALL), FL. (Kordes '82) (Unnamed Seedling x Traumerei). Medium Pink (CRS), 34 petals, GM Baden Baden '83. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 2', ONT): Bright medium pink, high buds open to small semi-double garden form blooms, good substance, productive and attractive in the garden. Compact grower, fantastic glossy leathery foliage, no disease, hardy.

BRIGHT SMILE, FL. (DICKSON '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BROWN VELVET (COLORBREAK), FL. (McGredy '82) (Mary Summer x Kapai). Registered as Red, 35 petals, GM New Zealand '79. M. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr, ONT): Does seem to have a russet touch but is presently registered as Red. Looks like a very good rose - flat semi-double form, very good substance, borne in clusters, lasts well when cut. Upright grower, green foliage, disease-free. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 5 1/2-6', CA): This new colour break changes with climate - colour changes from orange to russet to brown, then purple shading in sunshine, damp weather changes beautiful brown to orange. One thing it is not - 'red' as listed. Need a new colour class in a blend. Wonderful for arrangers and great for exhibiting as a novelty. Decorative form, great substance, borne in large sprays, great lasting quality, good repeater. Tall upright grower, large dark leathery foliage, disease- resistant.

CHERISH, FL. (Warriner '80) (Bridal Pink x Matador). Light Pink (CRS), mp (ARS), 25-30 petals. B. Biddulph (1 pl 3 yrs 20", MAN): Lovely medium peachy-pink in my garden. Double HT type blooms, cupped form when open, larger than most floribundas, good to excellent substance, some fragrance. Repeated well - 12 blooms first flush, stronger stems this year - less drooping from weight of blooms. Spreading growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, no disease,

hardiness good with protection. R. Hopkins (1 pl 6 yrs 4', ONT): Vivid shell pink, double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, some nice single stems but mostly borne in clusters, only slight fragrance. Excellent looking plant - one of my favourites. Vigorous upright grower, some blackspot, hardy. R.H Keith (2 pls 4 yrs 15-18", ONT): Lovely colour, excellent form, good substance. Very little disease, hardiness OK. J. Lacroix (2 pls 4 yrs 3', QUE): Coral pink bloom, very large for a floribunda, retains colour and lasts well on bush or in vase, class HT form, excellent substance. My favourite floribunda - first rose to bloom in my garden and always in bloom. Lovely cinnamon fragrance, profuse bloomer in cycles. No disease, hardiness excellent. E. Ouellette (2 pls 4 yrs 2', QUE): High centred HT type form, scalloped edges, good substance, good number of blooms in late June and in August, fragrant. One of my favourites - excellent for floral work and excellent companion to Sonia and Fashion in arrangements as they each have the coral base. Holly-like glossy reddish green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CITY OF BRADFORD, FL. (Harkness '86) (Manx Queen x Whisky Mac) x [(Highlight x Colour Wonder) x (Parkdirektor Riggers x Piccadilly)]. Orange Yellow, 15 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 3 1/2', OR): Orange-red, semi-double very bright blooms in large trusses, constant bloom, excellent substance - blooms last well when cut. Will win ribbons at Shows - many people ask where they can purchase it, generates a lot of interest. Tall upright grower, olive green foliage, no disease.

CLARISSA, FL. (Harkness '83). No reports.

CONQUEROR'S GOLD, FL. (Harkness '86) (Amy Brown x Judy Garland). Yellow Blend (yb), 18 petals. R. Duskin (2 pls 1 yr 3', OR): Bright yellow/russet edge, very bright multi-coloured variety, shines in warm dry weather but will rain and fog spot. Medium size bloom, exhibition form opening fast to semi-double form, good substance, borne in large clusters. Bushy very vigorous grower, dark green shiny foliage, no disease.

CRATHES CASTLE, FL. (Cocker '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DEB'S DELIGHT, FL. (LeGrice '83) (Tip Top x Unnamed Seedling). Silvery salmon pink (PB), 35 petals. P. Balcom (2 pls 1 yr 2', ONT): Orange blend for me. Cupped form, excellent substance. A nice addition to the garden - excellent border plant, very prolific. Bushy grower, light green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent.

DICKY (ANISLEY DICKSON), Fl. (Dickson '83) (Coventry Cathedral x Memento). Reddish salmon pink (pb), 35 petals, GM RNRS '84. E. Cochran (2 pls 4 yrs 4 1/2', CA): Clear pink with deep salmon tones, non-fading. Lovely HT form blooms, good substance, produced in large well spaced sprays of 10-14 in a cluster. Open at different stages - excellent in all respects. Very fragrant, adds great beauty to the garden and takes its share of blue ribbons in Shows. Bushy very vigorous grower, semi-glossy dark green foliage, no disease so far. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 3', OR): Coral salmon medium size bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance, borne in medium clusters. All round good floribunda - exhibitor's delight, excellent for cutting and colour in the garden. No disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 2 1/2', ONT): Exciting colour - reddish salmon-pink, double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. I don't know why the Americans changed the name - I rate this rose as my top floribunda this year. Fairly bushy grower, some blackspot. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 30", BC): Has not done much for me but I have seen better plants with lots of bloom in better locations.

DISCO DANCER, Fl. (Dickson '84) (Coventry Cathedral x Memento). Orange Red (CRS). R. Duskin (2 pls 3 yrs 3', OR): Russet (Ha!) bright orange red, medium size bloom, semi-double form, crisp excellent substance, in large but uneven clusters, constant bloomer. Excellent in borders and beds, great for arrangers - another offspring of Memento that makes a great display. Little fragrance. Vigorous tall grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

DOUBLE TALK, Fl. (Weeks '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FESTIVAL FANFARE, Fl. (Ogilvie '86) (Sport of Fred Loads). Vermilion (ob), 8-9 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 5 1/2-6', CA): Well named - bizzare and beautiful orange blend - a real people stopper, will take many ribbons in Shows. Listed as orange blend but more of a pale vermillion with creamy white background. Decorative form, very good substance, borne in large sprays of 10-12 blooms. Upright branching growth habit, large dark green leathery foliage, no disease so far. R. Duskin (2 pls 1 yr 4', OR): Vermilion with cream stripes - real conversation piece. Medium to large single bloom, good exhibition form, excellent substance, in large trusses, constant colour. Hard to get established but well worth the wait. Tall upright grower, light green tender foliage, no disease.

FRAGRANT GARDEN, Fl. (Kordes '84, not reg'd). Medium Red (CRS). M. Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs 14", ONT): Large semi-double loose blooms but flowers seem double - lovely, I like it very much. Most prolific bloomer, non-fading colour, very

showy. Low spreading growth habit, good substance, no disease, hardiness OK. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 3', ONT): Glowing red non-fading blooms - very nice showpiece in garden. Very large blooms, garden form, good substance, in clusters, prolific. Bushy grower, dark green glossy beautiful foliage, disease-resistant, hardy.

FRENCH LACE, Fl. (Warriner '81) (Dr. A.J. Verhage x Bridal Pink). White and Near White (CRS), 30 petals. AARS '82. C. Decker (3 pls 4 yrs, low (in pot), AK): Creamy ivory with apricot in centre, large double bloom, high centred form but opens fast, excellent substance, in small clusters. Spreading growth habit but vigour seems to be missing, not a lot of bloom or basal breaks. Medium green foliage, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 3', ONT): Exhibition HT type form, frilly around edges, excellent substance, long lasting, fragrant - one of my favourites. Upright grower, some blackspot, hardy. E. Ouellette (2 pls 4 yrs 2 1/2', QUE): Exhibition blooms, slow to open, slightly wavy petals, creamy coloured, fragrant, excellent substance. Not a big bush, should be planted near the edge where it can be enjoyed in all phases of opening of blooms. As a cut flower it has everything and is a perfect companion for Pascali. Dull dark green foliage, no disease, needs winter protection.

GENTLE TOUCH, Fl. (Dickson '86). Medium Pink. R. Duskin (2 pls 1 yr 1/2', OR): Clusters of small, frosting pink blooms that pop open very fast to semi-double form, excellent substance, constantly in bloom but fades in bright sun. Excellent for small spot of colour - our whole family likes it. Short sprawling growth habit, dark green shiny foliage, no disease. R.H. Keith (2 pls 1 yr 15", ONT): Pale pink to white, little pink buds are exquisite, blooms white when full open. Good form and substance. Bushy spreading grower, have it at front of bed, free blooming. Good foliage with a little blackspot.

GERALDINE, Fl. (Pearce '84). No reports.

GOLDMARIE, Fl. (Kordes '84). No reports.

HANNAH GORDON, Fl. (Kordes '83). No reports.

HARKNESS MARIGOLD (HARTOFLAX), Fl. (Harkness '86) (Judy Garland x Anne Harkness). Orange Blend, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 3', OR): Peach salmon, very unusual colour, kind of smoky - another unusually coloured rose from Harkness. Like its parent, Anne Harkness, it blooms very late but then continuously. High centred exhibition form, very good substance, medium size bloom in good trusses. Bushy very vigorous growth habit, olive green foliage, no disease.

HEIDESOMMER, Fl. (Kordes '85) (The Fairy x Seedling). White (w), 20 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Medium to large white blooms in large clusters, loose open form with bright yellow stamens, good substance, constant bloom. Excellent edging or bedding rose, clean and bright looking - can tell it's bred from The Fairy. Low spreading grower, should be classed as a shrub (ground cover). Shiny light green foliage, no disease.

HIROSHIMA'S CHILDREN, Fl. (Harkness '85) (Parentage unknown). Yellow Blend (yb), 35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 3 1/2-4', CA): Tones of light yellow and cream suffused with scarlet, high centred HT form bloom, very good substance, in sprays - really does attract attention, will win its share of trophies. Upright branching growth habit, bronze new foliage changing to dark green semi-glossy, no disease so far, very vigorous - an outstanding rose. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 3', OR): Pale yellow/edges pastel scarlet- hard to tell from Summer Fashion but holds its shape much longer. Classic exhibition form, excellent substance, medium size blooms borne singly or in small clusters. Average amount of bloom, slow to start but now magnificent. Upright grower, dull light green foliage, no disease.

HURON MAIDEN, Fl. (Noack '80). Orange. J. Wade (2 pls 3 yrs 3', ONT): Mid size double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, floriferous - a highly recommended floribunda. Available from Riverdale Nurseries, Dorchester, Ont. Compact but wide growth habit, dark green heavy foliage, disease-resistant, winters extremely well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

IMPATIENT, Fl. (Warriner '84) (Climbing America x Unnamed Seedling). Orange Red (CRS), 20-25 petals, AARS '84. C. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs, med. AK): Excellent non-fading orange-red. Medium to large blooms, informal garden type form, small clusters, excellent substance. Stems not strong enough to support clusters when wet. Upright growth habit, glossy dark foliage, no disease.

INNER WHEEL, Fl. (Fryer's '84) (Pink Parfait x Picasso). Dark Red, 22 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 2', OR): Pink blend for me - another 'hand-painted' floribunda but it doesn't show painting style much in our climate. A disappointment - better roses in the class. Semi-double open form, good substance, medium to large bloom in medium to large clusters. Sprawling growth habit, sparse dark green foliage, no disease.

INTRIGUE, Fl. (Warriner '84) (White Masterpiece x Heirloom). Mauve (CRS), AARS '84. Wm. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 16", SASK): Plum purple, very lovely shade. Large double

bloom, lots of petals, exhibition form, excellent substance, slow to repeat. A very beautiful blossom but scarce - maybe another year it will get better. Small straggly grower, sparse foliage, blackspot. C. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs, med. AK): Plum purple, fading lighter - nice colour when first in bloom. The best of the mauves but weathers poorly in wet. Double bloom, high centred exhibition form, fair substance, in medium clusters, good repeat. Upright grower, medium foliage, no disease. J. Lacroix (2 pls 3 yrs 3-3 1/2', QUE): Like a ripe plum, ugly white stripe at base of petals, lovely colour when it first opens then turns muddy. Fair form, ruffled petals, good substance, heavenly fragrance, lots of bloom, cycle bloomer. Good garden variety. Some blackspot, hardiness excellent.

INVINCIBLE, Fl. (De Ruiter '82) (Robella x National Trust). Medium Red, 20 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 3 yrs 3', OR): Run, don't walk, to find a source of this outstanding but overlooked floribunda - outstanding in our climate. Large blooms borne singly or in medium clusters, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance. Upright vigorous grower, dull medium green foliage, no disease.

LAUGHTER LINES, Fl. (Dickson '87). Hand-painted - medium pink/white, RNRS Gold Medal. R. Duskin (3 pls 1 yr 2 1/2', OR): Medium size, semi-double 'hand-painted' bloom, in constant colour, scalloped edge, very good substance. Will open in any climate. Sprawling but vigorous grower, plentiful dark green foliage, no disease.

LAVENDER DREAM, Fl. (Inter Plant '84, introducer Hortico). No reports.

LEN TURNER, Fl. (Dickson '84) (Mullard Jubilee x Eye Paint). White/red border, 35 petals, Cert. of Merit. R. Duskin (2 pls 3 yrs 3', OR): White with bright red edging, spectacular in bowl arrangements, great rose for cutting or garden colour - many comments from visitors. I've probably given away a hundred cuttings of this rose. Small to medium size blooms in large trusses, full exhibition form, excellent substance, constant bloomer all season. Bushy vigorous grower, small medium green foliage, slight blackspot.

LORENA, Fl. (Kordes '83). No reports.

MARIANDEL (THE TIMES ROSE), Fl. (Kordes '85). Dark Red (CRS). M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs, ONT): Flattish semi-double bloom, loose form, good substance, repeats well and long lasting. I liked it so well I bought more but they haven't done as well. Spreading growth habit, good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good too. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 2 1/2', OR): Took me 3 years to import this but so far I'm

very disappointed - lacks sparkle, dull colour with low centred blooms. Very good substance, average amount of bloom so far. Often think I have the wrong rose after reading the glowing reports from Germany and England. Spreading growth habit, sparse dark green foliage, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 2', ONT): Semi-double bloom, garden form, good substance, prolific bloomer, slight fragrance - an attractive looking plant. Red-green foliage, disease-resistant.

MIGHTY MOUSE, Fl. (McGredy '80) (Anytime x Eye Paint). Orange Red (CRS), 7-12 petals. Classed as a red blend climbing mini in Modern Roses 9. R. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4', ONT): Small single bloom, garden form, good substance, scarlet and white. Borne in large trusses, long lasting. Upright grower, dark green foliage, some blackspot, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MOUNTBATTEN, Fl. (Harkness '82) [Peer Gynt x (Anne Cocker x Arthur Bell) x Southampton). Deep Yellow (CRS), my (ARS), 45 petals. R. Duskin (2 pls 4 yrs 5', OR): Large bright yellow bloom coming singly or in small clusters, always some colour. High centred form turning globular, excellent substance, colour and substance unaffected by rain or dampness, also good for cutting. Should be reclassified back to shrub. Tall very vigorous grower, dark green, thick, shiny embossed foliage, no disease. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 5'6", ONT): Mimosa yellow double bloom, flat garden form, fair substance, nice fragrance, nice colour, tall striking looking plant, however, the blooms are only so-so and disappointing considering the plant looked better the 1st year. Some mildew, hardy. E. Ouellette (2 pls 3 yrs 4 1/2', QUE.): Big buds open fairly quickly, hold well and fade to pale yellow. Should be classed as a Grandiflora - it blooms all summer and by September it tends to send up tall stems as it is a rampant grower. Blooms are never unsightly - drop cleanly. No disease, hardiness is good. J. Wade (6 pls 3 yrs 4-4 1/2', ONT): A flat globular bloom, decorative form, good substance, repeats well. One of the most reliable bloomers in our garden - easy to look after. Grows like a hybrid tea, abundant light green foliage, very disease-resistant, very hardy. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 84", BC): Lovely foliage, vigorous plant, unfading yellow, rather coarse flowers.

NATALIE, Fl. (Tantau '81). No reports.

NICOLA, Fl. (Gandy '88). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ORANGE WAVE, Fl. (Kordes '83, not reg'd). Orange and Orange Blend (CRS). M. Baillie (1 pl 4 yrs, ONT): I like this vibrant little orange rose very much - it never fades or

blues. Semi-double blooms, good substance, borne singly, very long lasting. Upright grower, good light green foliage, no disease, hardy.

PILLOW TALK, FL. (Weeks '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PLAYGIRL, FL. (Moore '86) (Playboy x Angel Face). Medium Pink. R. Duskin (2 pls 2 yrs 3', OR): Mauve pink here on coast. Single blooms in large clusters, bright yellow stamens set off unusual pink colour. Excellent substance, excellent exhibition rose - starting to appear in many Shows throughout the north-west. Will become very popular as it becomes easier to obtain. Bushy vigorous grower, dark green foliage, very slight blackspot.

PRINCESS ALICE (ZONTA ROSE), FL. (Harkness '85) (Judy Garland x Anne Harkness). Yellow, 24 petals, Golden Prize as Best Floribunda at City of Dublin Rose Trials. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 3', OR): Small ruffly blooms in very large clusters, high centred form, very good substance, very late to come into bloom but then constant. Tall upright grower, plentiful dark green foliage, healthy for a yellow.

PRINCESS MICHAEL OF KENT, FL. (Harkness '88) (Manx Queen x Alexander). Medium Yellow, 38 petals. R. Duskin (2 pls 3 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Large bloom, crisp high centred form, excellent substance, borne singly and in small clusters. Much overlooked yellow floribunda - healthy, floriferous, great for groups, always in colour, rainproof. Little fragrance. Bushy grower, shiny bright green foliage, no disease.

REDWOOD, FL. (McGredy '86 - not reg'd). Red/white eye. M. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr 15", ONT): Single type red bloom with white eye - has all the hand-painted characteristics. Upright grower, bronzy foliage, no disease.

ROSALI, FL. (Tantau '83). Medium Pink, 20 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 4 1/2', CA): Rich non-fading colour, high centred HT type form, excellent substance, borne in perfect sprays of 5-6 beautiful blooms. One of the best floribundas I have grown - great in all respects. If only it grew upright instead of spreading, which requires more garden space. Semi-glossy dark green foliage, disease-resistant.

SEA SPRAY, FL. (McGredy '82) (Anytime x Moana). Medium Pink (CRS). R.H. Keith (ONT): Light pink blooms, not too attractive as they age, nice clusters, fair substance. Upright grower, good foliage, very little disease, hardiness is good.

SEXY REXY, FL. (McGredy '84) (Seapspray x Dreaming) Light Pink (CRS), 40+ petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 3 1/2', CA): Blooms are darker colour in cool weather, lighter in foggy weather. Decorative form, shaped like a cushion dahlia when open, great lasting qualities for days, excellent substance. Nothing quite like this cutie, very floriferous after second year. Have won awards with it - one of my best floribundas. Bushy upright husky growth habit, real work horse, medium green matt foliage, disease-resistant. C. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs, short (in pot), AK): Shell pink, camellia flowered 3" blooms cover plant, nice exhibition form, excellent substance, in large sprays. A nice rose, one of my favourites, always neat in appearance, clusters tend to be too heavy with rain. Compact grower, no disease. R. Duskin (4 pls 2 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Medium sized blooms in great clusters, full camellia-shaped form, excellent substance - great floribunda, rainproof, healthy, in constant boom, almost always takes a ribbon at Shows. I keep wanting to add more and more. Bushy vigorous grower, dark green foliage. R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 2-2 1/2', ONT): Deep shell pink double bloom, medium size, exhibition form, excellent substance, slight fragrance, many clusters - a top floribunda. Very showy in the garden. Bushy vigorous little grower, light green glossy foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. R.H. Keith (1 pl 2 yrs 18-20", ONT): Fine clear light pink flowers in nice clusters and they open and hold their colour quite well, good substance - a very attractive rose. Upright grower, good very healthy foliage, hardiness OK. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 36", BC): Big trusses of lovely blooms in the first flush of bloom but is there a second flush?

SHONA, FL. (Dickson '82). No reports.

SHOWBIZ (INGRID WEIBULL), FL. (Tantau '81) (Dream Waltz x Marlana). Dark Red (CRS), AARS '85. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 3 yrs 2 1/2', ONT): Semi-double bright red blooms in large clusters - lots of bloom, very show. Spreading plant. J. Lacroix (2 pls 3 yrs 2 1/2-3', QUE): Dark velvety red, beautiful yellow stamens, no fading. Typical floribunda form, ruffled petals, excellent substance, opens fast but lasts forever. Excellent inflorescence, always in bloom, easy to grow, very dependable. Spreading growth habit, extra large shiny foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent.

SUE LAWLEY (SPANISH SHAWL), FL. (McGredy '80). Salmon Orange/White edges, 19 petals. G.W. Shewchuk (2 pls 5 & 2 yrs, 2 1/2', ALTA): Hand-painted, striking contrast of bright red, edged with pink, pink reverse - a real attention getter in the garden. Open semi-double blooms in sprays, good repeat. Upright neat bush, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy with my method of winter protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUE RYDER, Fl. (Harkness '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUMMER FASHION (ARC DE TRIOMPHE), Fl. (Warriner '85). No reports.

SUN FLARE, Fl. (Warriner '82) (Sunsprite x Unnamed Seedling). Medium Yellow, 27-30 petals, AARS '83, GM Japan '81. C. Decker (3 pls 4 yrs, short (in pot), AK): Medium yellow, fading lighter. Strictly a garden rose, lots of colour, Freisia has a better plant. Large loose fluffy blooms, fair substance, small clusters, not long lasting, heavy bloomer and good repeat. Spreading growth habit, dark green toothed foliage, no disease. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl 3 yrs 45 cm, ONT): A very good yellow floribunda, very attractive. Low spreading bushy grower, no disease.

SWEET NELL, Fl. (Cocker '83). No reports.

TABRIS, Fl. (Kordes '83). Red Blend (CRS). M. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 36", ONT): Flattish semi-double bloom, non-fading, loose form, good substance. Hasn't lived up to last year's great bloom but it may have been the heat and humidity this year. Spreading tall grower, light green good foliage. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3', ONT): Red blend - somewhat like Handel. Semi-double bloom, garden form, good substance - a lovely surprise for a 1st year rose. Opens fast but long lasting. Vigorous bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. R.H. Keith (2 pls 2 yrs 24", ONT): White with red edging, quite good substance, blooms usually in clusters of 3 - when centre one fades side ones usually facing down - weak necks. Repeat bloom somewhat erratic. Upright bushy grower, good foliage, very little disease, hardiness OK. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 60", BC): So far only one tall stem with a crown of flowers. Flowers are very beautiful - white edged pink.

VIERLANDERIN, Fl. (Kordes '82). No reports.

WANDERING MINSTREL, Fl. (Harkness '86) (Dame of Sark x Silver Jubilee). Pink, shaded to orange (pb), 28 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 3', OR): Orange-pink sherbet colour here - some visitors dislike colour, calling it harsh. Large very full bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, borne singly or in small clusters, many blooms. Excellent cut flowers, very little fragrance. Outstanding plant - vigorous, upright, thick dark green foliage, no disease.

WISHING (GEORGIE GIRL), Fl. (Dickson '84) (Silver Jubilee x Bright Smile). Medium peachy pink, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 2', OR): Peach pink, small to medium size blooms in great profusion, borne singly or in small clusters. Exhibition form, high centred, excellent substance,

excellent for bedding, little fragrance. Neat pleasing plant with many prickles, short bushy growth habit, deep green plentiful foliage, no disease.

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

BREATH OF LIFE, LCL (Harkness '82). No reports.

GOLDENER OLYMP, LCL (Kordes '84). No reports.

HIGHFIELD, LCL (Harkness '81). No reports.

LAWINIA, LCL (Tantau '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ROSANNA, LCL (Kordes '82). No reports.

SHRUBS

ANGELICA, S. (Kordes '84). No reports.

ANNA ZINKEISEN, S. (Harkness '83) [(Chinatown x Golden Masterpiece) x (Super Star x Piccadilly) x (Clare Grammerstorf x Fruhlingsmorgen) x Fred Naylor]. White/ivory/yellow, 30 petals, TGC 1983. R. Duskin (1 pl 3 yrs 4', OR): Medium size bloom, very full cupped form, excellent substance. Borne in large clusters, strong musk fragrance. A spectacular shrub rose, constantly in colour, rainproof - wish I had room for more. Sprawling vigorous grower, medium green dull foliage, no disease.

BONANZA, S. (Kordes '82). No reports.

BONICA '82, S. (Meilland '81) [(R. Sempervirens x Mlle. Marthe Carron) x Picasso]. Medium Pink, 40 petals, AARS '87. Wm. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 20", SASK): 2 1/2" blooms in very large clusters, somewhat cupped form, excellent substance. Received this one late, made a tremendous display of large clusters - hope it is hardy first year. Short bushy growth habit, small light coloured good foliage, no disease. R. Duskin (3 pls 3 yrs 3 1/2', OR): Medium size blooms in large trusses, continuous production, full flat form, excellent substance. Outstanding for our poor climate, best in groups - even serves as a cut rose. Vigorous spreading growth habit, small dark green foliage, absolutely no disease. J. Lacroix (1 pl 1 yr 2', QUE): Medium pink small blooms by the bushel, good form and substance, hope it grows like they claim - a runt of a bush - will evaluate better next year. Small dark green foliage, no disease. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 1 yr 1', ONT): Small single blooms or small sprays of 1-2 buds, decorative form,

fair substance. This All-America '87 has been very disappointing. It's another ground cover rose so I have moved it to be used as such. No disease. G.W. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2', ALTA): Soft pink 2' blooms in large clusters, double, good substance. Low shrub, dark glossy foliage, no disease.

CARDINAL HUME, S. (Harkness '84) [(Lilac Charm x Sterling Silver x Orangeade x Lilac Charm x Orange Sensation x Allgold x R. Californica) x Frank Naylor]. Purple/lilac, 31 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 3 yrs 4', OR): A Royal Rose in colour and in bearing - excellent in arrangements with white roses - startling. Great clusters of short stemmed medium size blooms, often covering plant, old rose shape, very good substance. Spreading vigorous growth habit, dull green sparse foliage, will blackspot if not sprayed regularly.

ELVESHORN, S. (Kordes '85) (The Fairy x Seedling). Medium Pink, 35 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 3 1/2', OR): Very bright pink for me. Full medium size blooms in large clusters, often covering plant, always in bloom. Full form but confused centres, very good substance. Excellent shrub - very productive and eye catching. Vigorous sprawling growth habit, dark green thick foliage, no disease.

JOHN FRANKLIN, S. (Svejda '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KORDES' BRILLIANT, S. (Kordes '82) (Sympathie Seedling x Unnamed Seedling). Orange Blend (CRS) ab (ARS), 35 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs, ONT): Small blooms on single stems, very long lasting, HT type form, very good substance. Not a profuse bloomer but its vibrant colour and long lasting quality make it very desirable. Bushy growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot, hardy. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 3 yrs 4', ONT): Large double bloom, compact form, excellent substance, borne singly and in clusters of 2-3. Although not a great deal of bloom, it's long lasting when cut. Upright grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Hardiness is good.

LUCETTA, S. (David Austen '83). Light Pink (lp). R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 4 1/2-5', ONT): Soft blush pink, large semi-double bloom, garden form, good substance. Not prolific, slow repeater - I hope to see improvement in 2nd year. Long arching branches, dark green foliage, disease-resistant.

MORDEN CARDINETTE, S. - H. Suffulta. (H.H. Marshall '80). Medium Red (CRS). 24-34 petals, Parkland Series. B. Biddulph (2 pls 5 yrs 15-18", MAN): Cupped form, good substance, in singles and clusters from early June to October 30th (depending on weather). No fragrance. Blooms

open slowly to 7-8" diameter, hold for ages then fade - never fully open. A winner in Shows. I moved my bushes in mid-June when they were in bud stage, protected them (with a box) from sun for 3 weeks - they survived!! Spreading growth habit, red stems, medium green leaves, no disease, hardiness excellent - survived with no winter protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MORDEN CENTENNIAL, S. - H. Suffulta. (H.H. Marshall '80). Medium Pink (CRS), 50 petals, Parkland Series. B. Biddulph (2 pls 5 yrs 3 1/2-4', MAN): Open form, a bit ragged, large blooms, good substance, in singles and clusters, semi-double - just kept blooming but shed leaves, recovered by late July. Second move in a year! Bushy grower, red stems, light green foliage, no disease, hardiness no problem. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MORGENROT, S. (Kordes '85) [Marlena x Europeana x (Tropicana x Carina) x (Clare Grammerstorf x Fruhlingsmorgen). Red Blend, 5 petals. R. Duskin (1 pl. 2 yrs 2 1/2', OR): Red with White eye. Medium size single bloom that comes in flushes, poor substance. Bloom doesn't last more than a couple of hours - impossible to cut, rainspots and turns to mush in fog. Short spreading grower, medium green dull foliage, blackspot.

PERDITA, S. (David Austin '83). Apricot Blend (ab), RNRS Henry Edland Medal for Fragrance '84. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3 1/2-4', ONT): Apricot blush, medium size bloom, garden form, good substance, fragrant. Cluster blooms. Long arching branches, dark green foliage, no disease.

PINK ROBUSTA, S. (Kordes '86). Medium Pink (mp). R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 6', OR): Large blooms in pleasing pink colour, single to semi-double form, very good substance, continuous bloom - outstanding shrub rose but what prickles! Very tall, very vigorous growth habit, shiny bright green foliage, no disease and not sprayed.

PRETTY JESSICA, S. (David Austin '83). Medium Pink (mp). R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 24" ONT): Shallow cup, garden form, good substance, mostly on single stems. Lovely compact plant with pretty flowers, dark green foliage, disease-resistant.

RED FLEURETTE, S.- Ground Cover. (Inter Plant '84). No reports.

RHEINAUPARK, S. (Kordes '83) [Gruss an Bayern x Seedling) x R. Rugosa Seedling]. Medium Red, 20 petals. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 5', ONT): Double bloom, garden form, good substance, little fragrance. Watch out and give this baby plenty of room. Vigorous grower with long arching thorny branches,

dark glossy foliage, disease-resistant. A. Meiklejohn (1 pl 3 yrs 4', ONT): Cluster flowered, large loose form, fair substance. This is a strong hardy shrub with great show of bloom early, but sparse showing on through the season. Lovely dark red-green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

ROMANZE, S. (Tantau '85). No reports.

ROSENRESLI, S. (Kordes '86). Medium Pink (mp). R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 3', OR): Reddish pink, large blooms in medium sprays, high centred form, opening flat, fair substance, average amount of bloom. So far nothing special - blooms don't last either on plant or cut. Sprawling growth habit, reddish green foliage, no disease.

ROSEROMANTICA, S. (Kordes '84). No reports.

WESTFALEN PARK, S. (Kordes '86, not reg'd). Orange Blend (ob). R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 5', OR): Light sherbet orange, large bloom, high centred star shaped form, very good substance. Very different coloured shrub rose, borne singly or in clusters of three, all season bloom, lasts well when cut. Not much mass colour but plant is new and has spent a year growing - great expectations for next year. Tall vigorous growth habit, sage green plentiful foliage, no disease.

WINDRUSH, S. (David Austin '84) (Unnamed Seedling x Golden Wings). Medium Yellow. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 5 1/2', OR): Pale creamy yellow, large open blooms, barely semi-double form, very good substance, borne in large clusters, continuous production. Needs plenty of water to keep petals crisp - we're experiencing a severe (in Oregon) drought and have had to cut back on watering - petals went limp and shrivelled in no time. Spreading vigorous growth habit, dull medium green foliage, no disease.

MINIATURES

ACEY DEUCY, Min. (Saville '82). Medium Red (CRS), 28 petals. R. Bryant (1 pl 2 yrs 10-12", ONT): Double bloom, a real H.T. form mini, excellent substance, in singles and sprays - a No. 1 rose for exhibition. Lots of bloom right through to frost. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 5 yrs 20", QUE): Double bloom, exhibition form but opens flat, fair substance, non-fading colour, lots of bloom, many single stems. Bush is wider than it is tall, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

ANGELGLO, Min. (Williams '83). No reports.

ANITA CHARLES, Min. (Moore '81). No reports.

ANNE'S DELIGHT, Min. (Williams '81). No reports.

ANN MOORE, Min. (Moore '81). No reports.

APRICOT CHARM, Min. (Williams '86). No reports.

ARIZONA SUNSET, Min. (N. Jolly '85). Yellow Blend (CRS). G. Magee (1 pl 2 yrs 24", ONT: Colour striking at times - picotee red edging on yellowish buds in cool weather. HT bud opens to a medium size moderately double bloom, a bit loose in form, good substance. Upright grower, a little blackspot, hardy.

BABY ECLIPSE, Min. (Moore '84). No reports.

BABY FACE, Min. (Laver '82). Light Pink (CRS), 30-40 petals. R. Bryant (1 pl 4 yrs 9", ONT): Baby pink is the colour - a real darling. 1" bloom micro-mini, HT form, excellent substance, covered with sprays as well as singles, in bloom right to frost. Compact grower, small foliage, no disease, hardiness good.

BEAUTYGLO, Min. (E. Williams, Mini Roses, '85). Light Pink (1p), 35 petals. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12", ONT): Beautiful long HT bud but open bloom doesn't stand rain and heat too well. Moderately double, very nice, but substance not too good.

BLACK JACK, Min. (Williams '83). No reports.

BLACK JADE, Min. (Benardella '85). Dark Red (CRS), 35 petals, Award of Excellence '85. P. Balcom (1 pl 2 yrs 12" ONT): In its early stages it reminds one of black velvet. Large double bloom, exhibition form with high centres, good substance. Bushy grower, abundant foliage, hardiness excellent. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 3 yrs 12", NEB): Very dark red, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance - one of the best miniatures in commerce today. It has proven to be a little tender in our severe winters - needs additional protection. Will always have one in the garden. Upright grower, no disease noted. G. Magee (2 pls 2 & 3 yrs 20", ONT): HT form buds are nearly black, dark red colouring quickly fades like other 'black' roses. Medium large open bloom, moderately double, good substance. Upright bushy grower, some blackspot and mildew, hardy.

BLUEBLOOD, Min. (Laver '82). Medium Red (CRS), 50-60 petals. P. Balcom (1 pl 3 yrs 8:, ONT): Crimson bloom, cupped form, not exhibition, good substance. A nice border plant with lots of bloom, good repeat. Spreading growth habit, deep green foliage, some mildew, hardiness is good.

R. Bryant (1 pl 4 yrs 8-10", ONT): Crimson red 1/2" diameter bloom, cupped form, good substance, lots of bloom but not exhibition. Spreading growth habit, deep green foliage, some mildew, hardy if well covered.

BLUENETTE (BLUE PETER), Min. (De Ruiter '83). No reports.

BOJANGLES, Min. (Warriner '81). No reports.

BONHOMME, Min. (Laver '86). White (CRS). Wm. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 6", SASK): Quite large double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, somewhat shy bloomer. Not as good or as prolific as some other whites. Small bushy grower, dark green small foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

BRASS RING (PEEK A BOO), Min. (Dickson '81). No reports.

CALIFORNIA GIRL, Min. (Bruce Rennie Roses '87). Apricot Blend, 28 petals. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12", ONT): Apricot or apricot pink, H.T. bud, medium sized open bloom, moderately double, good substance. A satisfactory first year plant - attractive blooms and a fair amount of them. Bushy growth habit.

CARIBE, Min. (Warriner '82). No reports.

CENTER GOLD, Min. (Saville '81). No reports.

CENTERPIECE, Min. (Saville '84). Dark Red (CRS), 35 petals, Award of Excellence '85. G. Magee (2 pls 1 & 3 yrs 18", ONT): HT form bud, medium size, moderately double, open bloom, good substance. Quite similar to Black Jade but better garden display - I like this rose. Bushy grower, a little blackspot, hardy.

CHARMGLO, Min. (Williams '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CHEERS, Min. (Saville '84). No reports.

CHELSEA PENSIONER, Min. (Mattock '82). No reports.

CHERYL'S DELIGHT, Min. (Williams '84). No reports.

CHOO-CHOO CENTENNIAL, Min. (B. Jolly '80). Light Pink (CRS), 60 petals. R. Bryant (6 pls 6 yrs 15-16", ONT): Excellent HT form bloom, good substance, 1 1/2" diameter, blooms all the time - I rate this one up with the top minis. Upright growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CORNSILK, Min. (Saville '82). Medium Yellow (CRS), 40-50 petals. R. Bryant (2 pls 3 yrs 9-10", ONT): Good form and

substance but not very interesting. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease, needs winter protection. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 5 yrs 16", QUE): Light yellow, 1 1/4" very double blooms, good substance but would like more of them. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection. A. Rendle (2 pls 2 yrs, BC): Medium yellow double bloom, small size, HT form, very good substance, fragrant. Produces mostly single stems but slow on repeat bloom. Bushy growth habit, some blackspot.

CRAZY QUILT, Min. (Moore '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CUPCAKE, Min. (Spiers '81). Medium Pink (CRS), 40-50 petals. R. Bryant (4 pls 6 yrs 15", ONT): Perfect HT form, excellent substance, borne in sprays and singles - one of the best minis grown and a sure winner on the Show Table - everyone should have one. Upright grower, excellent foliage, free of disease, hardiness excellent.

DANDENONG, Min. (McGredy - not reg'd). Orange Red (CRS). R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 2-2 1/2', ONT): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, blooms drop cleanly. Some single stems and some clusters, 'patio' type. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

DEEP VELVET, Min. (B. Jolly '81). No reports.

DON MARSHALL, Min. (Moore '82). No reports.

DOROLA (BENSON & HEDGES SPECIAL), Min. (McGredy '82). Deep Yellow (CRS), 26 petals. Listed as mini in MR 9, formerly a floribunda. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 2', ONT): Golden yellow, tiny semi-double bloom, garden form, good substance, only slight fragrance, 'patio' rose. Compact grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy.

DWARF QUEEN, Min. (Kordes '82). No reports.

EARTHQUAKE, Min. (Moore '84). Red Blend (CRS). R. Bryant (1 pl 2 yrs 12", ONT): Double solid bloom, decorative form, good substance - a novelty rose only. Bushy grower, not bad for disease, hardiness is good. J. Wade (2 pls 2 yrs 10- 12", ONT): An attractive, interesting bloom, light yellow with red splashes, not exhibition quality but nice in the garden. Double medium size bloom, good substance. Low spreading grower, medium green foliage, a little blackspot. winters well.

ELLAMAE, Min. (Saville '86). Apricot Blend (CRS). G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12", ONT): Apricot/orange, H.T. form bud, open bloom medium sized, fairly double - attractive variety. First year - seems to repeat fairly well. Disease-free.

FAIRLANE, Min. (Schwartz '80). Yellow Blend (CRS), 26 petals. R. Bryant (3 pls 4 yrs 12-13", ONT): A little large, perfect exhibition form bud and bloom, good substance - should rate up near the top. Lots of bloom, lasts well. Medium grower, foliage poor at times, no disease, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FELICITY II (BUTTONS & BOWS). Min. (Poulsen '81). Deep Pink (CRS). Wm. Archibald (1 pl 3 yrs 10", SASK): Pink with lighter centre, very pretty. 1 1/2-2" double bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, good producer, nearly always in bloom. Vigorous grower, small foliage, no disease, hardiness is very good.

FIDDLER'S GOLD, Min. (E.D. Williams). Deep Yellow, 40+ petals. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 10", ONT): Deep yellow bud, open bloom lightens to light yellow - I like the deep yellow bud. HT form bud, open bloom quite double, fair substance. Bushy grower, disease-free.

FLYING COLORS, Min. (Saville '83). No reports.

FOXY LADY, Min. (Christensen '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FREGGOLD, Min. (McGredy '83). Deep Yellow (CRS). R. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 18-24", ONT): Flattish flowers, garden form, good substance - a 'patio' type rose, somewhat similar to Dorola. No fragrance, slow repeater. Compact grower, tiny green leaves, some mildew, hardy.

FUNNY GIRL, Min. (Warriner '82). No reports.

GALAXY, Min. (Moore '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GINNY, Min. (Bischoff '81). No reports.

GOLDMINE, Min. (Laver '85). Deep Yellow (CRS), 20 petals. P. Balcom (1 pl 2 yrs 10-12", ONT): Double decorative blooms, good substance. Good in bud but does not hold well, blows quickly - not up to my expectations. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, some mildew, hardiness is good. R. Bryant (3 pls 2 yrs 12", ONT): Long buds, good form and substance, exhibition type - a good yellow mini. Bushy grower, mildews, like all yellow roses it needs good winter protection.

GREAT DAY, Min. (Williams '82). No reports.

HAPPY GO LUCKY, Min. (Saville '87). Orange Blend (CRS). E. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 15-18", CA): Bright orange colour with deep yellow reverse - beautiful - brilliant colour really

catches the eye, retains colour well. Small fat buds with wide petals, centres of open blooms are slightly low, good substance, floriferous. Really puts on a show and keeps one hopping to remove spent blooms. Borne in small clusters. Upright branching grower, good dark green textured foliage, clean so far.

HAWAIIAN SUNRISE, Min. (Williams '81). No reports.

HEARTLAND, Min. (Saville '82). Orange Red (CRS), 50-60 petals. R. Bryant (1 pl 4 yrs 15-18", ONT): 2-2 1/2" bloom, HT type, good substance, in singles and sprays - lovely mini but on the large side. Large bush, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

HELEN BOEHM, Min. (Christensen '83). No reports.

HOKEY POKEY, Min. (Saville '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HOMBRE, Min. (Jolly '83). No reports.

HOTLINE, Min. (Christensen '83). No reports.

ICE PRINCESS, Min. (Laver '83). No reports.

JEAN KENNEALLY, Min. (Dee Bennett '84). Apricot & Apricot Blend (CRS). E. Cochran (4 pls 4 yrs 16-18", CA): Beautiful rich apricot colour, great in filtered sunlight - keeps it from fading. Excellent exhibition form, great substance, one of the best in this colour class - wins awards everywhere. Borne in clusters and a few one to a stem, good repeat. I tried using it as cascading plant, hanging on a tall pole - colour was darker - less fog damage. Medium green foliage with good texture, vigorous grower, no disease so far. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 24-30", ONT): Fairly large double bloom that fades to off-white, exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting, prolific. Slight fragrance. Upright grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. G. Magee (3 pls 2 & 3 yrs 28", ONT): Beautiful bud, HT form but lacks petals and colour in summer, good substance, free blooming. Upright grower, some blackspot, hardy.

JELLY BEAN, Min. (Saville '82). No reports.

JENNIFER, Min. (Benardella '85). Pink Blend (CRS). R. Duskin (1 pl 2 yrs 20", OR): Medium size exhibition form bloom but opens fast, excellent substance, borne singly and in medium clusters, very prolific, fragrant. Weather doesn't affect bloom - unusual in so pale a colour.

JEWEL BOX, Min. (Moore '83). No reports.

JOAN AUSTIN, Min. (Moore '81). No reports.

JULIE ANN, Min. (Saville '84). No reports.

LAVENDER JADE, Min. (Benardella '87). Mauve (CRS). R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 18", OR): Pleasing mauve and white bi-colour but blooms don't last. Medium size bloom, very good substance, borne singly and in medium trusses. Tall vigorous grower, very sparse foliage, blackspots. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 18", ONT): Lavender, light reverse, colour deepens with aging, turning pinkish. Nice long bud, HT form bloom, open bloom is large and attractive, fragrant - I like this variety. Upright bushy grower, foliage in proportion.

LITTLE ARTIST (TOP GEAR), Min. (McGredy '83). Red Blend (CRS), 10-12 petals. R. Bryant (2 pls 1 yr 15-16", ONT): White and red/hand-painted - McGredy knows how to 'paint' roses - outstanding in the garden and on the Show table. Outstanding form, good substance, opens flat, very attractive. Comes in sprays and singles. Very vigorous grower, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12", ONT): Red and white bi-colour with light blotch, hand painting varies - very attractive bloom, nearly single. Some fragrance, free blooming - really grows and blooms. Bushy vigorous grower, foliage in proportion, a little blackspot.

LITTLE ESKIMO, Min. (Moore '81). No reports.

LITTLE JACKIE, Min. (Saville '82). Orange Blend (CRS), 24 petals. R. Bryant (2 pls 2 yrs 2', ONT): A striking colour, HT form bloom, excellent substance, great for exhibition, produces lots of bloom. Tall spreading growth habit, good foliage, mildews, hardiness is good. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 5 yrs 40", QUE): 1 3/4-2" bloom, exhibition form, very good substance, fades badly at maturity. Many single stems, plentiful. Still grows too tall, mid green medium size foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

LITTLE RASCAL, Min. (Jolly '81). No reports.

LITTLE RED DEVIL, Min. (Christensen '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LOVEGLO, Min. (Williams '83). No reports.

LOVING TOUCH, Min. (Jolly '82). Apricot Blend (CRS), AARS '83. P. Balcom (1 pl 2 yrs 18", ONT): Love it in bud but blows too fast and fades as it matures. High centred form, good substance, good repeat. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, some mildew, hardiness excellent. G. Magee (3 pls 2 & 3 yrs 18", ONT): Long HT form bud, large, quite double open bloom, good substance - fine variety, good grower and bloomer. Upright bushy grower, a little blackspot, hardy.

LYNN ANN, Min. (Saville '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MAKE BELIEVE, Min. (Moore '86). Mauve Blend (CRS), 10 petals. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 16", ONT): Red/purple, light centre, near single, nicest when fresh open with yellow stamens showing - artistic bloom. Open bloom closes some in dim light. Upright bushy growth habit, disease-free.

MARK ONE, Min. (Saville '82). No reports.

MILLIE WALTERS, Min. (Moore '83). No reports.

MINNIE PEARL, Min. (Saville '82). Pink Blend (CRS), 29 petals. P. Balcom (2 pls 2 yrs 16", ONT): Light pink bloom, high centred form, excellent substance, long lasting, good repeat. A very classy rose and the best mini of all - will add more next year. Tall growth habit, deep green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. R. Bryant (3 pls 4 yrs 16", ONT): HT high centred form, excellent substance, in singles and sprays - well named after a lovely lady. One of the best minis grown - should rate a 10. I highly recommend this one - a sure winner. No disease, hardiness is good. R. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 24", ONT): High centred exhibition form small double bloom, good substance. This year it's living up to its advance top rated billing. Light green semi-glossy foliage, some mildew, hardy. R.F. Johnson (1 pl 5 yrs 24", QUE): 1 1/2" exhibition form bloom, very good substance, many single stems, plentiful. No disease, hardiness OK with protection. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 1 yr 12", NEB): Very good form, often exhibition, very good substance. If I lose this rose I will replace it for I like the lady and I like the rose. Bushy grower, some blackspot, hardiness is average.

MOUNTIE, Min. (Laver '85). Medium Red (CRS), 35 petals. P. Balcom (3 pls 2 yrs 14", ONT): Bright cherry scarlet, excellent colour. Double bloom, excellent substance, good repeat - a nice addition to the garden. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. R. Bryant (1 pl 2 yrs 14", ONT): High centred exhibition form bloom, good substance, in singles or sprays. Very attractive mini - will win on the Show table - try one. Compact grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

OLYMPIC GOLD, Min. (Jolly '83). No reports.

ONTARIO CELEBRATION, Min. (Laver '83). No reports.

ORANGE LOVE, Min. (Williams '86). No reports.

PARTYGLO, Min. (Williams '84). Yellow Blend (CRS), 35 petals. G. Magee (3 pls 2 & 3 yrs 16", ONT): Cream with

pink edge - lovely colour. Beautiful bud and quite double open bloom, good substance - a very attractive flower. Spreading growth habit, hardy.

PEGGY'S DELIGHT, Min. (Williams '82). No reports.

PENNY CANDY, Min. (Saville '82). No reports.

PHYLLIS SHACKELFORD, Min. (Moore '87). Orange Blend (ob). R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 18", OR): Small, classic bloom with exhibition form, high centre, excellent substance. Borne mostly on single stems, very prolific, excellent cut flower and lasts well when cut. Bushy vigorous grower, bronzy green dull foliage, no disease.

PINK BOUNTY, Min. (Williams '84). No reports.

PINK CARPET, Min. (Williams '83). No reports.

PINK CASCADE, Min. (ground cover), (Moore '81). No reports.

PINK SHERI, Min. (Bruce F. Rennie '86). No reports.

PINSTRIPE, Min. (Moore '85). No reports.

RAINBOW'S END, Min. (Saville '84). No reports.

RAZZMATAZZ, Min. (Warriner '82). No reports.

RED ACE, Min. (Saville '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RED BEAUTY, Min. (Williams '81). Dark Red (CRS). R. Bryant (2 pls 3 yrs 8-10", ONT): Beautiful dark red buds open slowly to HT exhibition form bloom, excellent substance. A real classy rose, an eye catcher. Short upright growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. R. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 12-15", ONT): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance - lovely little plant with beautiful blooms but I wish I could see more bloom. Upright grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant.

RED LOVE, Min. (Williams '84). Medium Red (mr), 35-40 petals. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12", ONT): Rather dull red - colour was disappointing. HT shape bud, moderate sized open bloom, well formed. Bloomed quite well.

ROBIN RED BREAST, Min. (Interplant '83). Red Blend (rb). R. Duskin (2 pls 3 yrs 1 1/2', OR): Dark red with yellow/white eye. Medium size single bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in large trusses. Consistent bloom, often smothering plant. Almost always win a ribbon

or trophy with this one - catches judge's eye. Outstanding in the garden. Spreading low grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

ROSE GILARDI, Min. (Moore '87). Red Blend (rb), 9 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 14-16", CA): Deep carmine red with pinkish-white stripes. Pointed bud with 9 petals that open to a single bloom, garden form with some Show blooms, in clusters of 3-5, good substance, good repeat. First year really not enough time for a fair evaluation - one thing, I'm not happy with the very stiff prickles and moss effect. Most varieties of moss roses are softer. Very spreading growth habit, very vigorous, dark green semi-glossy leathery foliage, little mildew. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 14", OR): Best of the striped roses so far, large semi-double open bloom, very prolific, constant bloomer and lasts well when cut. Slight moss. Dark green plentiful foliage, no disease.

ROYALGLO, Min. (Williams '86). No reports.

SAINT MARY, Min. (Moore '86). Deep red purple. R. Duskin (1 pl 1 yr 12", OR): Not a pleasing colour in our climate. Medium size bloom, very full petalled, good substance, comes in large trusses. Spreading growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot.

SANS SOUCI, Min. (Laver '86). Deep Pink (CRS). Wm. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 10", SASK): Fuchsia pink, 2" double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, lots of bloom, a very good pink mini. Bushy grower, abundant foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

SIERRA SUNRISE, Min. (Moore '80). Yellow Blend (CRS). R. Bryant (2 pls 2 yrs 10", ONT): Pale pink, white and yellow, an eye catcher. HT form, loose blooms, good substance, an excellent mini. Tall bushy grower, no disease, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SINGLE BLISS, Min. (Saville '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SMALL SLAM, Min. (Laver '87). Deep Red, 50 petals. G. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 8", ONT): Fine long lasting shining rich red colour. Double bloom, not HT form but bloom well formed, heavy substance, could repeat better. Bushy grower, foliage in proportion, disease-free.

SNOW BRIDE, Min. (Jolly '82). White (CRS), 20 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 10", SASK): Double, almost perfect exhibition form, excellent substance, almost always in bloom. I would think this is one of the best white miniatures. Bushy grower, nice textured foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. R. Bryant (3 pls 3 yrs 10-12",

ONT): Pure white, good bud, HT exhibition form bloom, good substance. No disease, tender - I have trouble with this in winter. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 15", NEB): Exhibition form bloom, excellent substance. Most minis are really good or something else - this is one of the better ones. I think it will be around for a long time. Never without bloom and usually one to a stem - a real delight for me this year. No disease this year, hardiness is very good. A. Rendle (2 pls 2 yrs 18", BC): Double bloom, high centred exhibition form, very good substance. Long stems and long lasting blooms are a plus for arrangements. A little low on repeat blooms. Straggly grower, medium size light green foliage, some blackspot.

SNOW CARPET, Min. (climbing). (McGredy '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SPICE DROP, Min. (micro). (Saville '82). Light Pink (CRS), 35 petals. R./F. Johnson (1 pl 5 yrs 16", QUE): Double bloom, exhibition form, very good substance. Taller this year, glossy medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

SPRING MELODY, Min. (Williams '83). No reports.

STRANGE MUSIC, Min. (Moore '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUMMER BEAUTY, Min. (Williams '86). No reports.

SUN PRINCESS, Min. (Laver '84). No reports.

SUNSPRAY, Min. (Christensen '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TIGER BUTTER, Min. (Strawn '82). No reports.

UPSTART, Min. (Warriner '82). No reports.

VALERIE JEANNE, Min. (Saville '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WEE JOCK, Min. (Cocker '80). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WHY NOT, Min. (Moore '82). Red Blend (CRS), 5 petals. G. Magee (1 pl 2 yrs 10", ONT): Orange red/yellow eye, yellow colour fades from bloom too fast and takes sparkle out of it. Single bloom, quite good substance, doesn't grow much or repeat well. Still a small plant, hardy to date.

WINSOME, Min. (Saville '85). Mauve (CRS), 40 petals. P. Balcom (2 pls 2 yrs 15", ONT): An eye catcher in bud and

goes well with Pink Peace - as its border. Exhibition form, good substance. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, some mildew, hardiness excellent. R. Bryant (1 pl 2 yrs 15-18", ONT): Attractive colour, good HT form, good substance - a striking rose lavender mini. Borne in sprays and singles, holds well, lots of bloom. Spreading growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. G. Magee (3 pls 2 & 3 yrs 20", ONT): Lavender-rose, attractive colour, like a less intense Valerie Jean. HT form bud, large double bloom, good substance, borne singly and in sprays - a fine free blooming variety. Upright bushy grower.

